228
a

CONFIDENTIAL

R+A -729
C2282
097.3
Z1092
no. 729C

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INTELLIGENCE REFERENCE DIVISION
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1947

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Research and Analysis Branch

R & A No. 729

SURVEY OF DENMARK

PLANNING, EDITING
AND REFERENCE
MAR 24 1945
DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHY & CARTOGRAPHY
★ DEPARTMENT OF STATE ★

10 April 1942

Second Edition: 21 October 1943

Office of the Geographer
FEB 3 1944
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

If and when this study outlives its usefulness to you, kindly return it to:

Office of Strategic Services
Director, Research and Analysis Branch
25th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. S.

(27386)

CONFIDENTIAL

Prefatory Note to Survey on Denmark

The survey on Denmark was prepared during April and May of 1942. For some time no additional copies of it have been available. A reprint is therefore being issued. Were time available, the original text might be modified in various passages: and, on some points, brought up to date, particularly in the section dealing with the political situation, which has undergone some marked changes within recent months. Most of the discussion, however, remains valid.

Acc. 2/3/47 h.P.S.

CONFIDENTIAL

DENMARK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
SECTION III. - POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS		
15.	General	1
16.	Population	4
17.	Ethnic and Social Groups	5
18.	Language	7
19.	Characteristics of the People	8
20.	Living Conditions	11
21.	Labor Conditions	14
22.	Public Health, Sanitation, and Hospitals	17
23.	Education	19
24.	Religion	21
25.	Public Order and Police	22
26.	Press, Propaganda and Censorship	24
SECTION IV. - POLITICAL		
27.	Government	27
28.	Political Parties	39
29.	Foreign Policy	45
30.	Important Alien Groups	48
SECTION V. - ECONOMIC		
31.	General	52
32.	Manufacturing	60
33.	Utilities	63
34.	Railroads	73
35.	Roads	76
36.	Shipping	79
37.	Commercial Aviation	84
38.	Commerce	90
39.	Communications	94
40.	Finance	98

 CONFIDENTIAL

Section III.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

15. General

a. Physical Features.

The physical features of Denmark are not pronounced. There are no mountains and only a few hills, the highest of which are to be found in east central Jutland. Among the people it is common error to consider Himmeljerget (Mountain of Heaven) to be the highest (515 feet), but in actual fact Ejer Bavnehoj (564 feet) marks the highest point. Low, rolling land predominates. The country is divided into two parts: (a) the peninsula of Jutland (Jylland) which on the south is attached to the mainland, and (b) the heavily populated islands of Zealand (Sjaelland), Fyn (Fyen), and Lolland-Falster which lie between the peninsula and the Swedish coast. There are in addition about 500 smaller islands, but only one hundred of these are inhabited[1].

b. History.

(1) The Danish people found themselves under one political rule for the first time in the ninth century. But it took several centuries before this unity could be maintained unimpaired. In the later medieval period Denmark became the leading Scandinavian state. It acquired something of an empire in the Baltic, and it took the lead in warding off encroachments of the Hanseatic League. Through intermarriage and dynastic

---

[1] Denmark, Year Book, 1939; Consular Report, April 2, 1940.

connections, the crowns of the three Scandinavian countries were united in the fourteenth century. The Kalmar Union as it was called, lasted until Sweden broke away in the 1520's, leaving the crowns of Norway and Denmark to continue jointly for several centuries more.

(2) During the Reformation the Danish nobility expanded its power over other classes in society, the peasants especially being depressed in status. Then nobility in turn had to yield when absolute monarchy, in imitation of the contemporary French model, was established at Copenhagen in 1660-61. In the Napoleonic period, Denmark experienced the English bombardments of Copenhagen in 1801 and 1807, but it came out of the war better than circumstances would seem to warrant. The crown of Norway was severed from it, but it retained the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. By virtue of a stroke of sharp diplomatic practice, in the Treaty of Kiel in 1814, it retained the old crown colonies of Norway, namely, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland.

(3) Well nigh mortal to the Danish monarchy in 1864, was the loss of Schleswig-Holstein, which reduced the area of the realm by two-fifths. The Danish people then turned to the intensive exploitation of their own resources, and by industrializing their agriculture they developed one of the most distinguished agricultural economies in the world. Democracy made unmistakable progress after the old absolutism was abolished in 1848, and expressed itself in such movements as the Folk High Schools, the cooperative movement, and the strong labor union movement.

(4) Though she remained neutral in the World War, Denmark was nevertheless rewarded with the

Danish portion of Schleswig. The frontier drawn was remarkably equitable, but the German element left on the north side of the new line,--unlike the Danish element on the south side--became distressingly vocal after Hitler's rise to power. Because of their experiences in the nineteenth century and the very small geographic extent of territory, the Danish people were very susceptible to arguments in favor of disarmament. Their only hope of peace lay in a scrupulous observance of neutrality. How helpless they were when that failed, in 1940, we know too well. Nor is it likely that they feel able even now to do anything substantial toward the elimination of the Nazi invader from their midst.

16. Population

a. Distribution.

The population of Denmark is very homogeneous since the same stock has lived in the country from pre-historic times. The annual increase of population before the present war was in the ratio of eight to nine per thousand or about 30,000 persons a year, of which immigration accounted for about 6,000. The total population is now about 3,863,000[1]. The distribution, however, is somewhat uneven, for on the peninsula of Jutland the density of the population is but 151 per square mile compared to 410 per square mile on the Danish Islands. About 62 percent of the population lives in urban localities, large and small, though a moderate proportion of this number may work for the local population. The one big city is Copenhagen in which live 23% of the country's population. The second largest city has only 91,000 inhabitants. For a list of the 45 provincial towns with a population of more than 5,000 each, see the Appendix.

b. Age Groups.

When broken down into age groups, it turns out, on the basis of a previous census, that 19% of the population is composed of men in the ages 20 to 44. On the basis of the new population figure this now means about 733,970 Danish men. Presumably a large proportion of these would in the case of need, be available for military service.

---

[1]National America Denmark Association (Press) Release, February 14, 1942;
This source will hereafter be cited as N.A.D.A.
(Danmarks) Statistisk Aarbog, 1941.

17. ETHNIC AND SOCIAL GROUPS

a. Racial Origins.

In the sense of racial origins Denmark possesses a mixed population.[1] The late Mesolithic man was mixed with those of the later Nordic immigrations. The average stature is 66½ inches, and the tallest people are those with the lightest hair and eyes. Those taller than average predominate in the north-west, in the northern half of Fyn, and the adjoining part of Jutland, as well as in Bornholm. Those below average height are found on the eastern half of Zealand and on Samsö. As a whole, the Danes are darker and shorter than the Swedes or Norwegians.

b. Ethnic Groups.

Historically Danish society is homogeneous to a remarkable degree. The sense of being a single people has existed in Denmark since the dawn of recorded history. There are individual families, in the towns especially, that trace a part of their heritage both to sixteenth and seventeenth century German antecedents. But in the nineteenth century the tense experiences over Schleswig-Holstein served to make all Danes conscious of their nationality. The post-war change in the Schleswig boundary created a new minority of Germans in North Schleswig, roughly numbering 30,000. It is a vocal minority though in a population of nearly 3,800,000 it does not constitute a danger to national unity as such. The Jewish element is small, numbering only about 10,000. Of this number perhaps fully a third have arrived in recent years, as refugees from central Europe.

---

1. A. C. Haddon, The Races of Man and their Distribution, 1925; A.C. Haddon, and J. S. Huxley., We Europeans, 1936.

c. Social Order.

The Danish social order is relatively a well-balanced one, in the distribution of economic activity. It may be surprising--since much has been made of Denmark as a model agricultural society--to find that only some 31½ per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture.[1] For other activities the figures are: 28 per cent in crafts and industries, 11 per cent in trade and finance, 7 per cent in transport and communications, 6 per cent in managerial and academic pursuits, and about the same number in domestic service.

d. Social Distinctions.

In Denmark, social distinctions are not pronounced. The country may be counted one of the most democratic countries of Europe, though an American, coming from a younger social order, will be struck by many vestiges of an older stratified way of life. Nobility is retained, there being well over 200 families, still enjoying their rank. However, noble status has long been devoid of political or official privilege. Perhaps a third of the noble families are of German origin, now naturalized by long residence in Denmark. A generous number of them are found in the ranks of the armed services, especially in positions of command. One may find representatives of the noble element in any walk of life, but the bulk of them are numbered among the class of large landowners. The upper class in Denmark is neither very numerous nor very influential. Quite the reverse is true of the middle class which includes a great many farmers, now that Danish agriculture has become in a sense industrialized. In turn, many of the laboring class approach the middle class in their standard of income. The fact that the recent antecedents of many urban dwellers go back to rural areas, strengthens the cohesive forces of Danish society.

---

[1] Statistisk Aarbog, 1940.

18. Language

The Danish language--like the Swedish and Norwegian--has developed from the language common to Scandinavia before the Viking period (10th and 11th centuries). On two occasions, once in the late medieval period, and again in the early modern age, the Danish has been influenced by German usage. The first time it was the Low German, and the second, the High German forms which affected the language. Hence, present day Danish has some points of contact with modern Dutch as well as modern German. But the Scandinavian tie remains the decisive one and the modern Dane can understand both Norwegian and Swedish without much difficulty (the converse may not be true to quite the same degree). The modern Dane is surprisingly familiar with English as well, both because the secondary schools now give extensive instruction in it, and because all elements, including the farmer, have found it well not to be too unfamiliar with the language of the country which remained, until 1939, their best customer for Danish export products. Interpreters would be needed to a far less extent than for almost any continental country save Holland and possibly Norway.

19. Characteristics of the People

a. Custom.

The influence of custom and tradition is in Denmark perhaps most marked in the desire often manifest to preserve as much as possible of the ease and the modest tempo of an earlier day. Doubtless the national temperament has been much affected by the country's physical characteristics - the level terrain, and the very small area of the country. Both have encouraged an evenness of temper and a certain willingness to compromise when physical resistance seemed inadvisable or futile. Such circumstances as these help to explain the long insistence upon national disarmament and the sustained demand for a status of neutralization for Denmark. Military virtues have by and large been depreciated; however, the experience under Nazi rule may be changing this.

b. Treatment of Nazis.

Though disinclined, in the first instance, to resort to military force, the Danish character has a way of facing unpleasant situations, and of bearing up creditably under them. During the present occupation the Nazi invaders have had good occasion to feel the keen-edged sarcasm and the quiet disdain of the Danish nation, weapons which can be developed to a high degree by a people whose energies are kept from direct expression through military avenues. Respect for authority is deeply ingrained in the Danish tradition and character. Absolutism, albeit in a benign and benevolent form, lasted to the middle of the nineteenth century in Denmark.

c. Intelligence.

In general intelligence the Danish nation ranks with Europe's best. The average Dane, gifted with a good physique, possesses an inquiring mind. That he has turned it to practical as well as theoretical and scientific pursuits, is clear enough. He has turned himself to undertakings far afield, such as the activities of the East Asiatic Trading Company, with many connections in Oriental ports, the Great Northern Telegraph Company with extensive cable concessions throughout northern Europe, across Russia and Siberia and along the Asiatic Coast, the engineering firm of Christiani and Nielsen with construction projects in Venezuela or in Thailand, or the relatively successful administration of an alien race as in the colony of Greenland. At home the social development of the Danish people has been a subject of international admiration in recent years. It has developed various forms of social insurance, including sickness, invalid and old-age assistance to cushion the rigor of the modern competitive system for those temporarily or permanently at disadvantage. For those actively employed there are the widely praised Danish accident and unemployment insurance systems. This elaborate network of social services functions successfully because it is dovetailed naturally with a vigorous cooperative movement, and an alert movement of organized labor. These developments mutually re-enforce one another and engender that high degree of social consciousness which has come to mark the Danish scene.

d. Democracy.

It is this social consciousness which makes democracy a successful pattern of action in Denmark. Individual and local initiative find an outlet through the cooperative and the labor union activities. These in turn are the best training schools for the exercise of democracy

in public life. The major political transitions in modern times have been made with no serious threat of physical violence. Thus, feudal decentralization gave way to royal absolutism in 1660-61 with no more disturbance than when absolutism relinquished its place in 1849. So, too, the democratic advance which took place around the turn of the present century, was effected quite within the framework of orderly processes.

c. War Sympathies.

In the present conflict Denmark is, of course, overwhelmingly sympathetic with the Allied cause. Danish good will toward the United States is proverbial; nowhere in Europe surely is the Fourth of July celebrated with such genuine enthusiasm as at the annual American festival at Rebild Park, in Jutland, perhaps the only park in the world set aside specifically for the celebration of the Fourth of July. All but the tiniest fraction of the Danish people realize that in this war, their future independence depends on victory for the Allied arms, and they will be ready to welcome those arms in Denmark whenever the exigencies of war will permit their entry.

20. Living Conditions

a. Standard of Living.

The standard of living is high in Denmark, doubtless one of the highest in Europe. On the eve of the present war, the average family income came to some $1125 per year. The national wealth, if equally distributed, would have amounted to $5,000 per family. There is an automobile or a motorcycle for every sixth home, a ratio exceeded in Europe only by Great Britain and France. There are in Denmark 100,000 more bicycles than there are families. Some two-thirds of the families have radios and one-third have telephones. Denmark is exceeded only by the United States in the annual number of telephone conversations per person.[1] In most homes there are at least a few samples of fine porcelain or silverware and even of good paintings. The ownership of a summer cottage comes within the competence of many families. Gas and electricity are relatively cheap and the average worker's home in town enjoys both. The majority of the people live in moderate circumstances so that millionaires and beggars are relatively few.

b. Economic Effects of the Occupation.

The Danes are a well-nourished people, and in normal times, there could be no complaint of mal-

nutrition, yet the country consumes in quantity a substitute product like margarine in order to have more butter for export sale. Apart from meat and dairy products, there is a considerable consumption of fish. Baking is a fine art in this country and Danish pastry has become renowned. The German occupation has brought some significant changes, and rationing has been adopted for coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, butter and bread and soap. The manufacture of margarine has been well-nigh discontinued. These restrictions do not yet betoken shortages for the Danes, except in the case of the beverages, since these must come from overseas. The Nazis are drawing as heavily as they can upon the Danish larder of food and dairy products, but to date the Danes have not been forced to make serious sacrifices of their own food products.

c. Fine Arts.

There is a deliberate concern for the fine arts in Denmark, as in some other smaller countries, a concern which becomes a part of the national outlook. Thus the habit of reading is very

---

1. Roger Nielsen, Denmark, 1939.

wide-spread, and the art of publishing - it is an art in Copenhagen in some instances - is developed to a high degree of perfection. Relatively, three times as many books are published in Denmark as in England, and on the same basis there are fifteen times as many books issued as in the United States.[1] Each family commonly takes at least one newspaper and one weekly magazine. Many moderate sized towns support four separate dailies, one for each of the leading political parties.

(1) Theater.

The theater likewise is well-rooted in Danish tradition. One art above every other has been brought to high perfection, namely, the court ballet. T he Danish royal ballet, is, like the Monte Carlo group, in part the heir of the former Imperial Russian Ballet. Special mention must be

---

1. Ibid., 1939.

made also of Tivoli, an amusement garden in the heart of Copenhagen which is visited every year by no small portion of Denmark's total population--and by all foreign visitors. It is a sort of Coney Island, relieved of the vulgarity of its American prototype, but endowed with an innocence and charm which captivate all who see it. Tivoli is perhaps the most democratic institution in the country, and under the trying times of Nazi occupation, it may be doing its part to relieve the general monotony, and sustain national morale.

The average Dane is frugal in his ways. He may bargain rather close in a business transaction, though not so much to take advantage of his fellow trader as to be certain of the actual values involved. Gambling does not flourish to any marked extent, outside of the national lottery, participation in which has its patriotic aspect. The status of woman, as in all the Northern countries, is high. So, too, is the percentage of illegitimacy, which in 1939, a representative year, ran to 87 per 1000. This, however is a drop from the early post-war years 1921-25 when the figure was 106 per 1000. Corresponding figures for Norway and for Sweden were 66 and 145. Denmark together with her Northern neighbors, has adopted advanced legal and social legislation for children born out of wedlock.

21. Labor Conditions

a. Unions.

Industrial relations in Denmark are marked by a high degree of organization.[1] Labor unions, though started in the 'seventies, really did not expand their membership until two decades later. At the close of the century, the fashion in industrial relations was federation on a national basis. Thus national labor unions combined in 1898 to form the Joint Association of Trade Unions. Now there are nearly half a million workers organized in unions. Parallel to labor union growth was that of employers' associations and in 1896 many of these were federated on a national basis, as the Danish Employers' Association. Members of this Association employ a total of some 175,000 workers.

b. Collective Bargaining.

Relations between capital and labor have been established firmly on a basis of collective bargaining especially since the example set in the settlement of a great conflict in 1899. Agreements for particular industries are threshed out and argued upon between representatives of the two organizations. Several agencies have been developed to cushion and adjust relations between capital and labor, with a minimum of disturbance. Disputes regarding the legal interpretation of collective agreements, come before

---

[1] Denmark, Yearbook, 1939.

a Permanent Arbitration Court, founded in 1910, or before particular courts set up for specific cases. When work stoppages are threatened on the expiration of labor agreements, mediation is resorted to through a Conciliation Board. There were heavy losses of working hours through labor stoppages in the early post-war years, and then again in 1936, but the machinery set up for the settlement of individual disputes has a good record. In the face of Nazi occupation, labor unions and employers' associations, have united in defense of national interests and have sought to proscribe strikes and lockouts.

c. Wages:

(1) Real wages, as distinct from monetary wages, rose from 1929 to 1933, but have fallen slightly since then because of the rise of prices. At the end of 1937, the average earnings per hour of all workers in Denmark (men and women) was 137 øre (27 cents).[1] For unskilled, 158 øre (31½ cents).

(2) For female labor the figure was about 90 øre (18 cents) per hour. On the farm the average wage for day labor was 5.22 Kr. ($1.04). A table of average wages is supplied in the Appendix. What this means in purchasing power can be calculated only with difficulty, but a reference to the articles those incomes could buy (section 20), indicates that they sustain a good standard of living.

d. Workers in Industry.

(1) Danish workers have in certain lines developed a high artistic and technical standard. The outside world may think first of silverware and porcelains, but the craftsmanship of various other industries as well

---

[1] Denmark, Yearbook. 1939, and International Labor Office, Yearbook of Labor Statistics, 1938.

is protected by careful admission lists for apprentices. There are many lines in which Danish workers are now employed in considerable numbers, as these figures for 1937 show: cement industry, 7,500; electro-mechanical lines, 5,100; ship building yards (Diesel motors), 12,500; wood industries, 6,900; beverage and tobacco industries, 12,650; sugar and chocolate factories, 5,400.

22. Public Health, Sanitation, and Hospitals

(Prepared in the Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army)

The Danish National Health Service is well organized, and prior to the German occupation was very efficient and progressive. Birth rates are high, while death rates and infant mortality rates are low. The climate is equable and the people are healthy and rugged, over 50 per cent of them being employed in outdoor occupations. Although the country is primarily agricultural, food supplies are insufficient for local needs because of German appropriation. Milk is rarely pasteurized. Water is usually taken from wells, occasionally from collections of surface water and rivers, and is plentiful except during very dry seasons when it is insufficient for other than household use. Along the seashore, water is frequently brackish, and in the southeast it contains an excess of bicarbonate. Water is not chlorinated; the only treatment of water to insure its potability is done in a few of the larger cities where filtration is employed. Human wastes are usually emptied into the sea as raw sewage; however, in certain areas where this is not practicable, sewage is treated (trickling filter or activated sludge), or collected for fertilizer. Flies, mosquitoes (both the pestiferous and malaria-carrying types), and rats, are common, and are potentially dangerous to man as carriers of disease. In 1939, there were 68 hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants, as compared to an average of 97 per 10,000 in the United

States; 3,252 physicians; 4,173 registered nurses; 3,918 student nurses; 1,006 dentists; 345 pharmacists; 895 midwives; and 1,900 registered masseurs. Hospital supplies and equipment are insufficient.

Disease conditions, with but few exceptions, will be found to be similar to those of the northeastern part of the United States. Transmissible diseases important for troops in this country will include the following: the acute infectious and respiratory diseases i.e., in the order of their frequency, influenza, tracheobronchitis, pharyngitis, whooping cough, gastro-enteritis, bronchial pneumonia, measles, chickenpox, scarlet fever, lobar pneumonia, erysipelas, epidemic catarrhal jaundice, mumps, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, cerebrospinal meningitis, and epidemic encephalitis; the intestinal diseases, including typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, bacillary dysentery and simple diarrhea; the venereal diseases, i.e., in the order of their frequency, gonorrhea, syphilis, chancroid, lymphogranuloma inguinale; tuberculosis, both human and bovine; malaria; Weil's disease; undulant fever; and tularemia. Although there are no reports of either epidemic or endemic typhus fever among the civil population of Denmark, unconfirmed reports indicate that typhus fever recently has been noted among German troops in Denmark. Scabies is prevalent.

23. Education

a. Illiteracy.

The educational system of Denmark is comprehensive in scope, and highly developed in many technical specialties. Education is compulsory (not necessarily in public supported schools) during the ages 7 to 14. Illiteracy is almost unknown, the percentage amounting, some years ago, to only one-tenth of one percent[1], and there is no reason to suspect any increase recently.

b. Folk High School.

For the farming population the most important development in education has been the Danish Folk High School. Tinged with a religious emphasis on one hand, and a patriotic note on the other, this educational movement has had an extended influence in Danish society. Particularly has it contributed to the growth of the vigorous cooperative movement which has flourished in recent decades.

c. Higher Education.

Those who are to go beyond the public school, transfer in the 4th and 5th year of it, to the middle school (mellemskolen). After four years here, they attend the grammar school (gymnasium) for three years, if they are going on to the University. The University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, prepares for the major professions, and gives advanced instruction in the arts and sciences. Its enrollment has been about 5400. A second university has been launched in recent years at Aarhus, and has now an enrollment of 610. At Copenhagen there are several research insti-

---

[1]Department of Interior, Bureau of Education Bulletin, No. 4, 1929.

tutes of a high order, pursuing studies in physics, chemistry, hygiene and technology, notably Denmark's Technical High School (formerly Den polyteknishe Laereanstalt) and the Technological Institute.

d. Adult Education.

There has developed also an active adult education movement. The Folk High Schools have been mentioned, but organized labor has also made attempts to accommodate adult young workers in similar institutions, as at the Borup school in Copenhagen, and at Roskilde and Esbjerg.

The spirit of the Danish educational system has encouraged no bellicose or chauvinist tendencies.

24. Religion

a. Church Membership.

The overwhelming proportion of the Danish people belong to the Danish Lutheran church. Of the 75,000 or so who do not belong to it, the largest number are Roman Catholic, numbering about 23,000, and the Baptist, 7,000[1] (see Appendix for a table of religious membership according to the latest census on the subject). Following are the names of the State Lutheran church dioceses: Copenhagen, Roskilde, Lolland-Falster, Fyn, Aalborg, Viborg, Aarhus, Ribe, and Haderslev.

b. Religious Unity.

This high degree of religious unity strengthens the sense of national unity. A powerful lay movement inaugurated in the nineteenth century by Bishop Grundtvig had its patriotic aspects whose effects are still discernible. It produced the Folk High Schools, and it emphasized the national inspiration to be elicited from a return to the spirit and the traditions of saga days, in the North. It may be worth noting that under the present national eclipse, it is not the primate, Bishop Fuglsang Damgaard of Copenhagen who best gives vent to the pent up emotions of the Danes. It is rather such able clergymen as Hal Koch and Kai Munk, who are gaining a following as publicists during the present hour of trial.

---

[1] Nordisk Familiebok, 1921.

25. Public Order And Police

The Danish people are noted for being law abiding. Labor strikes have been attended with but little violence, and the homicide rate, compared to the United States, is very low. Criminal offenses were reported to be rising sharply for 1941, some figures said as much as 33%.[1] A portion of the ensuing cases came within a "foreign jurisdiction", that is, within German adjudication.

Denmark is small and compactly settled. There is no problem of police control over remote or outlying districts. The South Jutland area has a German minority, but is policed by a special South Jutland Constabulary Force which is under the direction of the Chief of State Police at Copenhagen.

The police system combines the features of national and local control[2]. The State Police Force has its headquarters in Copenhagen and its jurisdiction extends throughout the land. The District Constabulary Force is divided into 65 geographical units, exclusive of South Jutland and Copenhagen, and the jurisdiction of each section extends only to its boundary. This constitutes the local police force. Highway traffic is supervised by a special unit of the State Police forces created for that purpose. Aliens are similarly controlled by a special section of the State Police Force, those in South Jutland being identified with

---

[1] N.A.D.A. (Press), Release, March 4, 1942.

[2] The Police Journal (London), Vol. I, 1928.

the regional Constabulary Force there. The latest available figures indicate that there were 4,270 men and 72 women in the police force in 1930. In 1941, the Copenhagen police numbered 1725.

Unity and cooperation are secured through the appointments by the crown of both the Chief of the State Police and the Chief Constables for the District Police. These men are paid by the state. Among other qualifications, they are required to hold a degree in law.

26. Press, Propaganda And Censorship

a. News Bureau.

Ritzau's Bureau of Copenhagen is the equivalent of the Associated Press for Denmark. Through its channels is received news from the continent and the world, as well as events of purely internal interest. Its facilities are used by practically every newspaper in Denmark.

b. The Press.

The Danish press is a virile, and by and large, a wholesome press. It is composed of a large number of media. Every provincial town of any pretension boasts four daily papers, one for each of the political parties. The party press enjoys the loyal support of its constituents, but its influence is often limited to members of its own political faith. An exception is the liberal Politiken of Copenhagen; it voices a certain broad humanist point of view, which transcends party allegiance and attracts even some readers abroad.

c. Significance Of Daily Press.

The daily press holds a significant place in Danish public life. It frequently contains articles by specialists on involved matters of public policy--the kind of article that in our practice, gets into our heavy monthly reviews. In Scandinavia, generally, the magazine plays a far less significant role than it does with us. In turn the daily newspaper, and the book, have a substantial influence.

d. The Press During The Occupation.

Under German occupation, the Danish press has been coordinated. One of the ablest editors,

Nic. Blaedal of Berlingske Tidende, relinquished his position immediately after the invasion, as did Franz v. Jessen of Nationaltidende. The pressure on writers has been increased after the opening of 1942. A. Schoch, editor-in-chief of Nationaltidende, has been dismissed. Wilhelm La Cour, the distinguished historian and publicist who has been unusually outspoken in several published booklets, has been arrested in February 1942 not by the Danish authorities as in 1941, but by the Gestapo[1]. This is the first time, apparently, that the Gestapo has interfered in a judicial process in Denmark.

There persists a tradition of mild protest against the Nazi order, and columnists and editors have become diabolically clever in the use of symbolism and double meaning. Though the mortality has not been high, a few of the Danish papers have given up since the Nazi invasion. Whether every last one of the newspapers given in the Appendix is still functioning, cannot be stated with certainty. One daily, Faedrelandet, has become important since the invasion. It is the organ of the native Danish Nazis, as is also the weekly Kritisk Ugerevy. Folket is the organ of a society of large landowners, Landbrugernes Sammenslutning, whose members, though not outright Nazi, have unmistakable Nazi leanings in some matters. Heavier well-established periodicals are, Ugeskrift for Landmaend, an agricultural weekly; Gads Danske Magasin, a political and literary monthly; and Oekonomi og Politik, a quarterly review of economics.

---

[1] N.A.D.A. (Press), Release, March 4, 1942.

e. Radio.

The radio is widely used , and supplements the press as a news disseminator, but unlike the press, it is owned by the state. Naturally its radius of news reporting is grievously circumscribed under Nazi rule. Danish listeners still have the use of their radios--German authorities late in 1941 unsuccessfully sought to have the government restrict the use of the radio in Denmark--but they have difficulty in hearing American stations. The BBC, however, broadcasts regularly. The merits most appreciated are straight-forward news reporting, and actual localized accounts of Nazi shortcomings and mistakes.

Section IV.

POLITICAL

27. Government

a. German Occupation.

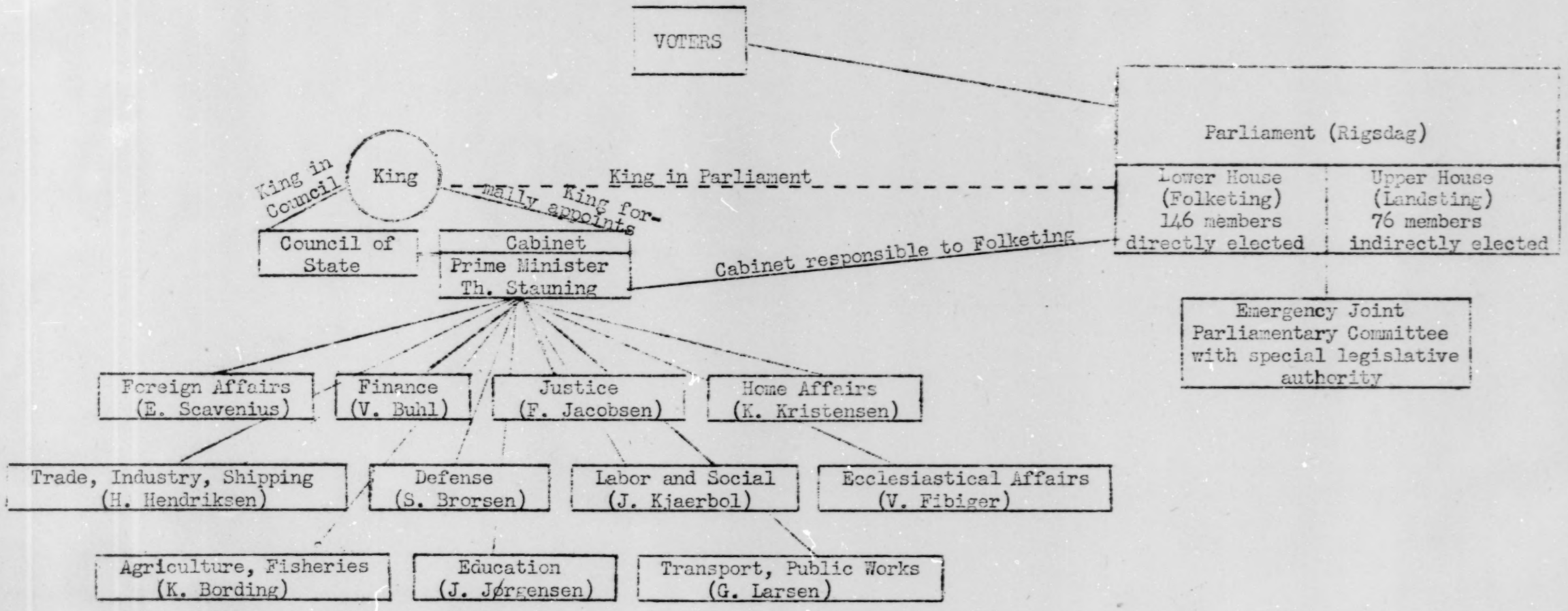
Previously, in normal times, Denmark possessed an admirable syster of government, free and democratic. At present, the operation of the system is affected in a definite, though usually indirect and intangible, manner by the presence in the country of German troops and other agents, as a result of the invasion and occupation of April 9, 1940. There has been a minimum of direct interference in internal administration. There have been no constitutional changes. The only change of importance in the machinery of government has been the establishment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee of considerable power. (See below).

b. Parliamentary Government.

Denmark is designated a kingdom (Kongeriget Danmark). The monarchical system is traditional. It has a history of many centuries. At present, the system is frequently called a "constitutional" monarchy. The country possesses a written constitution dating from 1915. This constitution, closely akin to a constitution of 1849, which was the first modern Danish constitution, lays the foundations of a democratic system of government.

Monarchy and political democracy have been reconciled in Denmark through institution of the Parliamentary System of Government. This system, on the continent of Europe, is identified, by friend and foe alike, with liberal democracy. The two concepts are in general interchangeable. In

DANISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



Denmark, parliamentary government is in essentials closely similar to the system operating in England. The monarch in theory continues to possess, though in practice he does not exercise, the substance of political power. Ultimate power rests in the hands of the people, on whose behalf it is in practice usually exercised by the representatives of the people in parliament. Decisions which are made in the name of the king are in practice taken by ministers who are by definition leaders of the majority in parliament and who act under full responsibility to parliament.

(1) The Executive.

(a) The King.

The reigning monarch in Denmark is Christian X. He was born September 26, 1870. He has occupied the throne since May 14, 1912. The Queen, whom Christian married on April 26, 1898, was the Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. The heir apparent to the throne is Prince Frederik (born March 11, 1899; married, May 24, 1935, to Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, grand-daughter of the King of Sweden). The King has another son and several brothers (including Haakon VII, King of Norway). By law the throne descends by primogeniture only to males and through males. The King has a civil list of 1,000,000 kroner ($200,000), which is only about one-fourth of one per cent of annual national expenditures. (Annuities to other members of the royal house amount to 151,200 kroner $30,240).

The position of the king is in principle a symbolic and ceremonial one, being frequently described as that of a "figure-head". At the same time, the fact that royal decisions are made

by responsible ministers does not prevent the king and his views from exercising real influence. This situation naturally varies with the personality of the monarch. The present King is generally respected and much loved. Though the Germans arranged that their soldiers should stand guard before the palace, the King has continued his regular rides on horseback unguarded through the streets of the capital.

(b) The Ministers.

Responsible ministers exercise the real policy-forming executive power. They have an individual and a collective existence and responsibility. Individually, the ministers serve regularly as heads of executive departments. Collectively, they constitute the cabinet or "government" of the parliamentary system of government. The ministers as a body are likewise the principal element of a formal legal body, the Council of State, of which the king is president and the crown prince a member.

At the time of the German invasion, the Danish cabinet consisted of twelve ministers. (There were actually thirteen departments; but the Minister of Defense was in charge of both the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Navy). Three of the ministers belonged to the Radical Left, the remainder to the Social Democratic Party. (See No. 28, below). Since the occupation, two coalition cabinets have been in existence. The second, in which one or two alterations have been made, is the government of today.

The constitution of the present Danish cabinet is as follows:

Minister	Holder	Party
Prime	Th. Stauning	Social Democratic
Foreign Affairs	E. Scavenius	Radical Left
Finance	V. Buhl	Social Democratic
Justice	E. Thune Jacobsen	No regular party affiliation
Defense	S. Brorsen	Liberal Left
Home Affairs	Knud Kristensen	Liberal Left
Ecclesiastical Affairs	Vilhelm Fibiger	Conservative
Education	Jörgen Jörgensen	Radical Left
Labor & Social Affairs	Johs. Kjaerbol	Social Democratic
Transport & Public Works	Gunnar Larsen	No regular party affiliation
Agriculture & Fisheries	K. Bording	Social Democratic
Trade, Industry & Shipping	Halfdan Hendriksen	Conservative

Th. Stauning has been Prime Minister since 1929. He assumed office after the elections of that year. He has maintained his position through three elections, (1932, 1935, 1939), and through the formation of two coalition ministries, April and July of 1940. He was in early life a craftsman. He is now an old man, with a long and rich experience in craft union and political affairs.

E. Scavenius became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the present government in July of 1940. Previously, though not very recently, he had on several occasions held this same office. He is a landed aristocrat of about 65 years of age. He, like Stauning, probably despises the Nazis; but he is a somewhat cynical admirer of machiavellianism, and he respects German efficiency. In his first speech after becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs, he repudiated the policy of his predecessor, Munch; and he pledged himself to cooperation with Germany. (See No. 29, below).

The members of the present cabinet who have shown themselves most amenable to Nazi pressure are the two ministers without regular party affiliation, that is to say, E. Thune Jacobsen and Gunnar Larsen.

(c) Administrative Organization.

The several executive departments in Denmark possess authority to regulate each for itself certain matters of structure. This results in some diversity. For example, in respect of recruitment no central agency exists corresponding to the English or American civil service commission. On the other hand, considerable unity results from the tendency of the several departments to solve similar problems in similar ways, from a certain priority inevitably possessed by the Ministry of Finance, and from uniform statutory provisions which regulate things like employees' rights, classification of positions and salaries pension systems, and arbitration of grievances.

In general, the merit system prevails on a wide scale in Denmark; and the country has its full share of able and faithful public servants. It is primarily at this level of government that the Germans would naturally attempt to exercise pressure; and they have probably made the effort. There is no conclusive evidence that they have, according to any fixed plan, introduced their own agents into regular positions in the several departments.

(2) The Legislature.

The Danish parliament, the Rigsdag, is bicameral in structure, the "lower" and "upper"

houses being known respectively as the Folketing and the Landsting. The Folketing is composed of 149 members, the Landsting of 76. The members of the Folketing are elected all at one time directly by the voters through a somewhat complicated system of Proportional Representation. They serve for four years unless this term is brought to a premature end through dissolution, decided upon by the king, that is, by the cabinet. Suffrage rests on a broad basis, most men and women of 25 years of age or more being eligible to vote. The Landsting is indirectly elected. In it, 56 members are chosen for a term of eight years, one-half retiring every four years. These members are elected by electors who are in turn chosen by such Folketing voters as are 35 years of age or over. The remaining members of the Landsting, except that one member is chosen in the Faroe Islands, are chosen for eight years by the Landsting itself.

The houses of the Rigsdag hold regular sessions, and may be called into special session. Their practical operation is naturally much dependent on the presence in them of political parties. (See No. 28 below). The houses choose their officers, make their rules, and select their committees. A large part of the Rigsdag's work is done through committees. The houses vote laws and pass financial measures, the Folketing having priority in the second respect. The ministers have access to both houses; and they exercise strong leadership in them. The cabinet is in the final analysis responsible, according to the principles of parliamentary government, to the Folketing.

Since the German invasion, the regular parliamentary machinery has operated as normally as could be expected in the existing conditions. Nevertheless, on August 8, 1940, a special Joint Parliamentary Committee of 18 members was set up, and to it was delegated authority to make decisions, without reference to the Rigsdag, on most questions of foreign trade, rationing, and use of raw materials.

c. Local Government.

(1) Areas.

For purposes of local government and administration, the principal non-urban subdivision of Denmark is a county-like district known as the Amt (plural Amter). There are 22 of these areas. Standing on the same governmental plane, that is to say, outside the jurisdiction of the Amter, are the Danish urban communities classified as municipalities. These urban areas include in the first place the capital, Copenhagen, and in the second about 80 independent cities and towns known as Købstäder. These urban areas vary greatly in size, there being no specified limits. Some Købstäder have populations as low as 1000, and some run as high as 80,000 or more. (See No. 16, above).

On a lower rural administrative level stand parish-like subdivisions of the Amter known as Sognekommuner. Of these there are about 1300. The smallest among them has an area of 90 acres and a population of 44 (1930). The largest has a population of 64,000 (1930).

(2) Agents and Organs.

The basic agency of local government in

CONFIDENTIAL

DANISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Urban Municipalities

80 municipalities (Købstaeder)

Municipal Council 7-25 elected members

Borgermester chosen by Council

Copenhagen

Overpraesident appointed by Home Ministry

Lower House (Borgerrepraesentation) 55 elected members

Upper House (11 members selected by Lower House)

5 Borgmestere

education, statistics

housing health

roads public works

social welfare

5 Councillors

public utilities (gas, electricity, water, heating, street railways)

1 Overborgmester

finances wages, pensions

22 Rural Districts (Amter) police, health

Council 9-15 elected members

Executive Officer (Amtmand) appointed by Home Ministry

1300 parishes (Sognekommuner) fire, relief, welfare, tax collection, vital statistics.

Parish Council 5-19 elected members

Formand chosen by Council

all Danish areas--Amter, Municipalities, and Sognekommuner--is a small representative assembly, a Council. An Amt Council consists of not less than 9 nor more than 15 members. The Købstäder Councils are composed of from 7 to 25 members. The Sognekommune Councils number from 5 to 19. Copenhagen possesses the only local assembly that may be considered bicameral in structure. The "lower" house is a body of 55, the Borgerrepraesentation. This assembly chooses the eleven members--an Overborgmester, five Borgmestere, and five Councillors--who compose the "upper" house, the Magistrat. Local Councils, other than the Magistrat in Copenhagen, are popularly elected, the principle of local self-government being introduced in this way. The local suffrage is only slightly less wide than for national elections. The regular term of members of the local assemblies is four years.

In each area of Danish local government, there is an agent who may be regarded as the chief executive for the area. In the Amt, this agent, known as the Amtmand, and the chief executive of Copenhagen, the Overpraesident, are appointed by the central government, in theory by the King, in practice by the Minister of Home Affairs. The chief executives of the Købstäder and of the Sognekommuner, known respectively as a Borgmester and a Formand, are chosen by the local Councils. The chief executives serve as presiding officers in their respective Councils. These officials have in all cases a dual capacity: they represent the Crown or central government in their localities, and they are servants of the localities.

In the several local areas, there are numerous lesser officials and employees. Their number naturally varies with the size of the area and the variety of functions performed. In the larger communities, local agents are organized into departments. Copenhagen is from the nature of the case of paramount importance. There, members of the Magistrat, in addition to composing the "upper" house of a bicameral assembly, perform important administrative functions. Each Borgmester, with whom is associated one of the Councillors, heads a department; and the departments thus involved, together with a department headed by the Overborgmester, make up the six divisions into which the city administration is organized. Into the Overborgmester's department fall such things as finance and accounting, wages and pensions, and municipal property. The principal functions of the other five departments are as follows: education, archives, statistics, personnel, legacies, and foundations; hospitals, asylums, health, and housing; social welfare; highways and public works; publicly owned utilities (municipally operated gas, electric, water, and heating plants, and street railways).

(3) Functions and Control.

The functions of the Amter and the Sognekommuner are in general those of socially developed rural communities. Thus, both kinds of areas concern themselves on a local scale with education and roads. The Amter are concerned with local police and public health, the Sognekommuner with fire protection, relief, and social welfare, as well as with such things as property assessment, tax collection, election administration, and col-

lection of vital statistics. The municipalities perform in general functions corresponding to those of the Amter and Sognekommuner combined, the principal differences being those determined by the difference between urban and rural conditions and problems. Throughout the whole of this local administration, a highly developed and concentrated hierarchy exercises supervision and control. Thus, in general the central government oversees and controls the principal areas,--the Amter and the Municipalities; and the Amter maintain supervision and control over the Sognekommuner.

28. Political Parties

a. Party Strength.

Denmark being a democratic country, differing political, economic, and social views normally prevail; and these inevitably manifest themselves in the existence of political parties. The parties, in turn, condition in many important respects the operations of government. More particularly, the principal parties that are organized in the country at large are represented in the membership of the houses of the Rigsdag.

The relative numerical strength of the several Danish parliamentary parties in recent years may be observed in the following tables:

MAJOR PARTIES IN THE FOLKETING (LOWER HOUSE)

Party	1924	1926	1929	1932	1935	1939
Social Democratic	55	53	61	62	68	64
Radical Left	20	16	16	14	14	14
Liberal Left	45	47	44	39	29	30
Conservative	28	30	24	27	26	26

MAJOR PARTIES IN THE LANDSTING (UPPER HOUSE)

Party	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1939
Social Democratic	22	25	27	27	31	35
Radical Left	8	8	8	7	7	8
Liberal Left	33	31	28	28	22	18
Conservative	13	12	12	13	15	13

MINOR PARTIES IN THE FOLKETING (LOWER HOUSE)

Party	1924	1926	1929	1932	1935	1939
Communist	--	--	--	2	2	3
National Socialist	--	--	--	--	--	3
Peasant Party	--	--	--	--	5	4
Justice Union	--	2	2	4	4	3

(In addition to the representation here shown, one member was listed as belonging to the Slesvig - or German-party from 1924 on, but not in 1939; and one or two members - including the member from the Faroe Islands - were, for the last two election years, listed as independent.

The Faroe representative in the Landsting was listed as independent for the last three election years).

Manifestly, Denmark is not a two-party but a multi-party country. Nevertheless, the governmental instability which is frequently associated with a plural-party system has not prevailed in Denmark. Though a two-party system has not developed, the parties, especially the major parties, strongly tend to fall into two general divisions. Members of the Social Democratic and the Radical Left Parties constitute the Left, and form a relatively homogeneous majority. The Right is composed of members of the Conservative and, despite an anomaly in nomenclature frequently encountered in Europe, of the Liberal Left Parties. They constitute a vigorous minority and opposition.

b. Party Issues.

The general difference between Left and Right in Denmark is similar to that in any democratic country. Differences of detail are determined by history and related special conditions. For whatever reasons more specific than the matter of interest, the Left tends to interpret the general welfare in terms of the interests of the many, the Right in terms of the interests of the few. The question of regime is not now an issue, both sides accepting liberal parliamentary monarchy. The Left is more closely associated with the recent parliamentary tradition and with the democratization of the regime. The Left favors abolition of the Landsting, the Right supports its retention. Religion is not a bitter issue. (Cf. No. 24, above). In the period previous to the recent German invasion, defense tended to be an issue, the Left leaning towards disarmament and

collective security, the Right being more nationalistic and favoring strengthened defense. However, all these issues in normal times were secondary to basic social and economic questions. In this respect, the issue between Left and Right has been the issue, though not in a very virulent form, of socialism versus capitalism.

c. The Parties.

(1) The largest party of the Left in Denmark and the largest single party in the country is the Social Democratic Party. This party of socialists is far from being extremely radical. Indeed, it has been vigorously opposed by the communists. It is a moderate and constitutional group of evolutionary socialists. Its principal strength is drawn from the class of industrial laborers. The party naturally champions the welfare of this class. It is the political expression of the trade unions. It advocates government control of industry. On the other hand, the Social Democratic Party is also closely connected with the consumers' cooperative movement; and the party has in the rural areas numerous supporters among small landowners and agricultural laborers. It advocates the division of large estates. In addition to the four ministers, including Prime Minister Stauning, who are in the present government (See No. 27, above), five others among the ministers in office at the time of the German invasion were Social Democrats. They were Steincke (Justice), Andersen (Defense), Jons Hansen (Ecclesiastical Affairs), Christensen (Social Affairs), and Fisker (Public Works). The leader of the party, Hedtoft Hansen, who was expected to succeed Stauning, is said to have been pushed out of political life under pressure from the Germans.

(2) The Party of the Radical Left, the smaller part of the Left Majority, was founded in 1905. It has always been, and seems destined to remain, a minority group. Like the Liberal Party in England, to which in general it corresponds, it tends to be ground to pieces by stronger parties on each side of it. In Denmark, members of the Radical Left are in the older individualist agrarian liberal tradition and at the same time in sympathy with modern social reforms. Their program, therefore, stands between that of the Social Democrats and that of the Liberal Left, from which latter the Radical Left at the beginning of this century split off. Members of the Radical Left are on principle supporters of free trade; and they advocate direct, as opposed to indirect, taxation. They draw their typical strength from the class of small landowners and from the more advanced elements of the intellectual and professional classes. At the time of the German invasion, three ministers belonged to the Radical Left, -- Jorgensen (Education), Dahlgaard (Defense), and Munch (Foreign Affairs). At the time of the formation of the present government, the first was retained, the second dropped, and the third supplanted by Scavenius, who, though a member of the same party, has departed from the policy of his predecessor. (See No. 27, above, and No. 29, below).

(3) The larger part of the Right minority, the Party of the Liberal Left, has a long history that has been varied and interesting. The organization has been in the liberal agrarian tradition for about a century. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, it was the typical champion of parliamentary government, of which system all the major parties are now supporters. The Liberal Left has, with the passing of time, become conservative. Being in the classical

laissez-faire tradition, it attacts at the present time social and economic elements that are stubbornly anti-collectivist. It draws its strength from well-to-do farmers and landowners and from business, commercial, and conservative professional classes. The party leaders, in addition to the two members of the present government (See No. 27, above), include Krag and Hauch, who were members of the coalition government formed on the day after the invasion.

(4) The Conservatives now regularly constitute a minority group. Their history has been typical and uneventful. Originally, they were the defenders of absolute monarchy against the liberal parliamentary movement; but they now accept the parliamentary system. Their program is not greatly different from that of the Liberal Left. However, the Conservatives do favor protective tariffs; and they are somewhat more nationalistic than the Liberal Left. Their strength is derived primarily from the propertied classes, -- from the large landowners and from the big business and financial interests of the cities. Of the two members of the party included in the present government (See No. 27, above), Hendriksen succeeded Christmas Möller upon the resignation of the latter in October of 1940. Möller was a strong supporter of the democratic cause and an outspoken enemy of the Nazis. The first coalition government included, in addition to Möller and Fibiger, Henning Hasle.

(5) Of the minor parties, the Justice Union, composed of Henry George single-taxers, supports the present coalition of the four major parties, which have undertaken to "abandon all points of disagreement and unite to secure the independence and integrity"

of the country. The other three minor groups have been exceedingly vocal in their anti-parliamentary attitude and have been vigorously critical of the present coalition government. The Communist Party was abolished by law in the course of 1941. The character of the Peasant Party (Bondepartiet, formerly known as "Det Frie Folkeparti") may be inferred from the fact that the group is closely connected with an extremist farmers' union of some 130,-000 members known as Landbrugernes Sammenslutning (LS), and that, at the beginning of July of 1940, it announced cooperation with the Danish National Socialists (DNSAP). The DNSAP and the LS had, two weeks earlier, formed an alliance. The tripartite alliance has been strongly denounced as unholy by the government parties. The leader of the Danish Nazis is Fritz Clausen, who makes highly exaggerated claims concerning his support. The Germans, apparently realizing the small influence of the Nazis, have been very wary about giving them active support.

29. Foreign Policy

a. Neutrality.

Danish foreign policy has been based upon the principle of scrupulous neutrality. In fact, at the turn of the century, there was much agitation to have Denmark declared permanently neutralized. Its status would be like that of Belgium say, or better still, that of Switzerland. The experience of the First World War seemed to validate for Denmark the claims made for neutrality. And neutrality, as the Danes conceived it, meant a scrupulous neutrality which yielded concessions to neither group of belligerents.

b. Foreign Policy Since the Occupation.

Since the ninth of April, 1940, Denmark's foreign policy has had to take account of an entirely different set of considerations. The relations with Germany are all important. At this writing (spring,1942) it is still true that the Danish Foreign Office continues to function--within the limits allowed by the German authorities. But the staffs of the legations at Copenhagen have gradually melted away and Berlin directs the foreign policy. Nazi influence has acquired some leverage even in the Cabinet. The Ministers of Justice and of Transport, Thune-Jacobsen and Larsen, are men who have been dazzled by German accomplishments; there is reason to think they may sympathize actively with Nazism. Scavenius, the Foreign Minister, and Stauning, the

premier, however, are scarcely sympathetic with the Nazis, though Scavenius certainly has German sympathies. Both of these men rather feel that Allied victory is too remote a possibility to be practical.[1] Therefore the wise thing is to come to terms with Germany. Conscious of the burdens their people already bear, they seek to save their fellow citizens from further exactions.

c. Trade.

Under German tutelage, Danish relations with foreign states are reduced to a minimum. Exit from the country is very closely controlled.[2] There exists a trade treaty with Sweden and recently a triangular trade agreement was negotiated, with Berlin's approval of course, between Sweden, Finland and Denmark. There is a trickle of trade with Spain, Italy and Switzerland. With Norway, however, relations are few, while trade with England and the West is totally wiped out.

d. Danish Attitude Toward U.S.

We have no adequate criteria at present for gauging Danish attitudes toward the United States. Those attitudes must be compounded of several elements--sympathy for the Allied cause, rejoicing over United States entry in the war, misgivings over our occupations of Greenland and of Iceland, etc. When the Danish Minister to Washington, de Kauffmann, chose to sign the agreement on Greenland, the home government naturally repudiated him. His failure to return to Denmark was, of course, the signal for a censure of him. But other Danish diplomat in London, in Montreal, in Mexico City, and elsewhere, have taken their stand with de Kauffmann, and assumed that they

---

[1] Frit Denmark, Oct. 30, 1941.

[2] Nordlyset, Oct. 16, 1941.

must guard Danish interests abroad, while their agent, the government at home is, so to speak, held captive. That a large share of Danish opinion approves the actions of these diplomats, there is good reason to believe. Ties that go back to the heavy immigration movement to the United States, help assure the United States of much good will. There was a feeling in some quarters that our failure (prior to the Japanese attack) to embark upon active hostilities was operating to prolong the war. Now that we are in, deliverance for his country seems several degrees more certain, to many a Dane.

30. Important Alien Groups

a. Aliens in General.

The number of aliens in Denmark is not large, nor is the rate of immigration very high. In the years before the war, however, a number of refugees arrived from Central Europe, and helped to increase particularly the Jewish element. The latest available figures (1930) give this distribution of aliens: Sweden, 11,133; Germany 9,373; Poland 5,252; Norway, 2331; Russia 1,122; Great Britain 928; and a scattering of smaller groups. Those from Norway and Sweden enjoy certain privileges, both in the reduced period of time necessary to qualify for citizenship, and in the matter of expulsions on the ground of lack of support. Though aliens may enjoy fishing rights after a lapse of two years, the right to engage in business or specified crafts is dependent on treaty clauses, or on Ministerial action. In the matter of obligations, aliens must pay income tax, after one year's time. Likewise, if not exempted by treaty or otherwise they must render military service if they acquire real property within Denmark.

b. Slesvig Minority.

There is only one alien group as such in Denmark, namely the German minority in North Slesvig. Politically, this minority came into being after the last war. Then Denmark, though she had not been a belligerent, was invited to redraw the boundary assigned to her in 1864. The boundary drawn was surely the most equitable of all the Versailles frontiers, a case of self-determination carried to its maximum possibilities. (See map in the Appendix). Even so, a

Danish minority was left on the south side of the new frontier, and a German minority to the north. The latter numbered in the vicinity of 30,000, which meant little more than 3/4 of one percent of the population of Denmark. In this Slesvig area minority and majority groups are not to be distinguished from one another in either religion or in race, both being Germanic and Lutheran. They differ, however, in language, and the school question has been a critical one. Danish legislation on the German schools in Slesvig came to be regarded as something of a model for minority groups. Any district where there live as many as ten German-speaking children must have a German school, and each child attending one of these, is subsidized by the Danish government to the extent of 34 kroner (ca. $15.00) a year.

c. Nazi Influence.

The German Slesvig minority, however, remained a potential element of dissatisfaction. It seems never to have been particularly favored by Berlin, but in the later thirties, it was cultivated by the Nazi enthusiasts south of the border. Its sympathies were made articulate through its representative in the Rigsdag, who is now the Nazi leader, Jens Moeller. There has been organized in the area a half military aggregation which calls itself the "Schleswigsche Kameradschaft" and which functions as a sturm-abteilung under the German National Socialist Party.

d. Danish Nazis.

Apart from the German minority in Slesvig, there is in the country at large a native Danish Nazi

element. Naturally this Danish Nazi party enjoys certain freedom of action since the Nazis occupied the country, but the arresting thing is not the latitude it has been given, but the fact it has not been given more. Apparently the occupying authorities see no reason as yet, as they did in Norway, to eliminate the regular Danish government and entrust power to the local Nazis. Nor is there much to invite their confidence. The Nazi leader, Fritz Clausen, a former veterinarian, has made no discernible progress in expanding the party membership since the Germans arrived. One feature of the Danish scene has been the unabashed publicity given to conspicuous resignations from the party, notably that of the Rev. Anders Falling, an early adherent of the movement. Clausen and his supporters are committed, of course, to the Nazi cause and German victory, and can be counted upon to oppose any contemplated Allied operations in this country. But their number is small. In the 1939 Folketing elections, the party polled only 31,000 votes and elected three members.[1]

e. Occupation Forces.

There is a third alien group in the country, the occupying Nazi authority. But its presence is essentially a military problem and not of concern here. The number of Nazi troops in the country was long quoted at 60,000, but in recent weeks there have been fleeting

---

1. London Times, April 5, 1939.

references to a very much reduced military establishment, one figure being as low as 7,000.[1] With the approach of an active campaign season the number may in recent weeks have been on the increase. The commander of these troops is now a General Leudke, who some time ago replaced General Kaupisch, the commander in charge at the time of the invasion. Minister von Renthe-Fink is still on duty at the German Legation in Copenhagen, but a more active man is a certain Herr Meissner, one of Ribbentrop's "younger men." Nominally he is Press Attaché at the Legation, but actually he is important as the German Nazi Party's representative in Denmark, and it looks at times as if he is in a position to work past the Minister.

---

1. Telegram, Jan. 31, 1942.

Section V

ECONOMIC

31. General

a. Natural Resources.

Denmark has no resources of coal, oil, iron and other minerals. Likewise she is without extensive forests, or leaping waterfalls to be harnessed for power. But she has one resource which does make her a producer of note,--her low, level soil. About 90% of her area has been made productive and over 75% is being farmed. Danish agriculture has been brought to a high degree of efficiency. Very high yields per acre of wheat, barley and oats can be grown. But Danish farmers prefer to buy fodder and fertilizer, and raise grass and hay and root crops. These in turn are fed to poultry and livestock. The emphasis therefore falls on secondary agricultural products such as eggs, butter and bacon. On the eve of the present war there were in Denmark 30,000,000 chickens; 3,000,000 pigs; 3,200,0 00 cattle; and over half a million horses. Of sheep however there were scarcely 205,000 which is but a fraction of the number that one time was grown.[1]

b. Exports.

Denmark's importance as an agricultural producer is apparent when we turn to export figures. On the eve of the war about 83% of the butter produced and

---

1. Nielsen, Denmark.

64% of the bacon was exported. Of the total international trade inbacon and in hams, Denmark's share was one-half; of that in butter and eggs it amounted to one-fourth. What supplies a new occupying force might hope to use, may be suggested by recent figures on Danish exports:

DANISH EXPORTS - 1939-1940

PRODUCT	QUANTITY - short tons 1939	1940
Soybean oil	2,143	361
Palm oil	1,077	no figures
Cocoanut oil	12,363	200
Superphosphate	4,867	26
Diesel motors	5,097	3,218
Internal combustion engines	336	150
Dynamos, motors, transformers	1,376	878
Refrigerating machines	1,286	758
Other machines for production	5,088	3,874
Dairy equipment	1,272	434
Scrap iron	98,249	59,989
Electrical installations	357	144
Cement machines	11,649	not listed

Source: Statistisk Aarbog, 1940, pp. 86-96.

c. Effect of War on Agricultural Production.

The bulk of the export trade in agricultural products, was , in pre-war days, with England and Germany, the former taking about 60% and the latter 15%. This ratio was violently turned about after April 1940, when the trade with England was cut off entirely. Germany now takes both her normal share of Danish exports and what used to go to Britain; or upwards of 85% of the Danish export. But the degree to which the new order has affected the volume of Danish agricultural production at the source, is one of the moot points.

(1) Decline in Agricultural Production.

The following table will graphically illustrate what one source thinks the effects have been on agricultural production.[1]

Production

Period	Butter (million lb.)	Milk (million lb.)	Eggs (million lb.)
Jan. - June, 1940	204	5,291	175
" " 1941	139.6	3,624	83

Exports of Butter and Eggs

	Butter (million lb.)	Eggs (million lb.)
Jan. - June, 1939	160.6	44
Jan. - June, 1940	159.7	40
Jan. - June, 1941	69	16.9

The reduction in butter exports has been brought about at least in part because the margarine supply has been limited and the Danes have been forced to eat their own butter. Ordinarily, the Danes

1. Foreign Crops and Markets, October 20, 1941.

consume the cheaper margarine and export their butter which brings a good price. Agricultural production has been severely hampered by the blockade, since Denmark leans heavily on imports of feedstuffs and fertilizers.

Livestock Figures as of July 12, of Each Given Year[1]

	1939 (1,000 head)	1940 (1,000 head)	1941 (1,000 head)
Cattle	3,271	3,226	3,004
Hogs	3,133	3,199	1,770 (by Nov. 15 this had increased to 1,925,000)
Horses	577	575	586
Poultry	32,398	21,884	11,948

By July 6, 1941, there had been a decrease in all livestock but horses. These reductions ranged all the way from 7 per cent for cattle to 45 per cent for poultry and hogs.

d. Export to Germany.

Germany has been the chief market for livestock and dairy produce exports. Live hog exports alone, in the twelve month period from June, 1940 to July, 1941, had increased 25 per cent as compared to the totals of the previous year.[2] During the same period there was a 2 per cent increase in the slaughter of hogs in the export houses. Bacon exports dropped from 358 million pounds for the first eleven months of the same period 1940-1941.

e. Grain Production

Prior to the war, Denmark was heavily

---

1. Foreign Crops and Markets, Oct. 13, 1941.
2. Ibid., October 13, 1941.

dependent upon grain imports both for her people and livestock. One half of the wheat, 40 per cent of the rye and all of the corn requirements were imported.[1] Only in oats and barley was there self-sufficiency. Grain acreage has been increased but unfavorable growing weather and lack of fertility have decreased the yield during the past two years. Denmark produced 3,042 million short tons of grain in 1941 as compared to 3,247 and 3,622 million tons, respectively, in 1940 and 1939.

Grain Production [2]

	1929 1,000 bu.	1940 1,000 bu.	1941 1,000 bu.
Wheat	15,404	6,955	7,018
Rye	9,510	10,714	11,928
Barley	57,360	53,234	42,530
Oats	69,646	62,448	50,637

f. Future Prospects

It is evident that food surpluses are not available in such quantities as when Germany crossed the border. The deliberate reductions have been effected, however, with the hope and intention of retrieving the losses as rapidly as possible, once the German pressure is removed. The export figures cannot be continued without making drastic inroads into what is really the capital stock of the country. For the moment, the food supply of the country seems adequate. Comparatively, the Danes are reported to be better off than any other nation in Europe today. No further reduction in the rations of bread,

---

1. Foreign Crops and Markets, December 22, 1941.
2. Ibid.

flour, grits or butter were expected during the last quarter of 1941, though a 10% reduction in the butter ration was introduced early in 1942.

In the autumn of 1941 Danish and German negotiators discussed the broad outlines of a trade agreement for the crop year October 1, 1941 - September 30, 1942. They left to later negotiation some details covering the three quarters of 1942, but their over-all estimates of Danish exports to Germany may be interesting since any figure agreed to by the Danish negotiators, will be the minimum sent to Germany:[1]

	German Estimates	Danish Estimates
Live Pigs	1.3 million head	Agreed
Butter	44,000 tons	34,000 tons
Cheese	4,500 tons	Agreed
Cattle	190,000 head	Agreed
Eggs	16,010 tons	10,600 tons
Fish	100,000 tons	Agreed

g. Fishing Industry in Denmark.

(1) Favorable Natural Features.

Several favorable features are responsible for the substantial fishing industry in Denmark. The country is small but it has a long coastline with many fjords, sounds, and with shallow coastal waters.

(2) Kinds of Fish Caught.

The most common fish caught are cod, plaice, eel, herring, haddock, and mackerel. Approx-

---

1. Consular Report, October 23, 1941.

imately 15,000 full time workers using nearly 16,000 boats of various sizes are employed. Comparatively, fresh water fishing is not of great significance, though the catch totalled 665 tons in 1939. The following table indicates the type and size of boat used, as well as the amount of the yearly catch:

(3) Fishing Fleet.

Figures for 1938	Number
Over 15 gross tons	859
5 - 15 gross tons	2,218
Under 5 gross tons	12,400
Total	15,477

Of the total number, 6,418 were motor ships; the rest were sail boats and rowing boats.[1]

(4) Amount and Value of Fish Caught.[2]

	Amount	Value
For 1939	111,035 tons	$8,989,601
For 1940	133,931 tons	$11,680,000
For 1941	25% increase	$23,000,000 (estimated)

(5) Exports of Fish and Fish Products.

1939	$ 8,117,600
1940	$12,298,000

(6) Value of Fish Export.

Though there was a real increase of about 25% in the fish catch, the monetary value would indicate an even greater amount. In addition to the rigid exchange regulations in effect between Denmark and Germany,

---

1. Statistisk Aarbog, 1940, p. 99.
2. Ibid., 1941.

prices have also noticeably increased both for the export and the domestic trade. Monetary value no longer provides a real basis for comparison with pre-war years.

h. Exports Chiefly to Germany.

Since the occupation of Denmark, Germany has become the chief customer and has taken the greater part of the fish exports during the last two years. Fish are commonly exported as fresh, ice packed, or live. Live fish represent a common form of sale in the domestic trade.

i. Fishermen on Strike, 1942.

The 1940 catch is reported to mark a high point for all times. It was evident that conditions were equally favorable in 1941 because the catch by the end of July 31 already totaled 50,706 short tons.[1] The fishing fleet was operating on fuel secured from Germany. To the close of 1941, there was no shortage of fish reported, and the scarcity of meat explains in part the great demand. By March, 1942 supplies were less favorable. The fishermen of Hirtshals went on strike in protest against an order that they sort over the fish.[2] The exact nature of the dispute was not known, but it was considered serious because of a reported fish shortage.

---

1. Consular Report, October 3, 1941.
2. Telegram, March 13, 1942.

32. Manufacturing

a. Cement.

In recent years industry has been expanding more rapidly than agriculture. From 1931 to 1937 the respective increase in exports was 10% for agriculture and 70% for industry.[1] Several industries, particularly those not producing materials of direct use for Germany, have suffered from the invasion. This is hardly the case with the cement industry, which draws its raw material from the favorable clays found locally. In a representative pre-war year (1936) the total production was 843,267 tons, of which amount was exported 369,796 tons.[2] The leading producer was the Portland Cement Company. It can be noted that the present Minister of Transport, Gunnar Larsen, was formerly head of F. L. Smidth Company, which is heavily interested in the Portland Cement Company. Larsen's Nazi leanings may be conditioned partly by the public works' program of the Nazis, the Autobahn, etc. which have employed prodigious quantities of cement. Danish industry may be in a position to supply large quantities of this material to any occupying military force.

b. Exports.

Denmark has developed a sizable export in several manufactures, but these cannot produce to full capacity, since access to overseas supplies is cut off by the blockade. During the first year of Nazi occupation, production of consumer's goods fell off one-fourth and producer's goods one-third.[3] Vegetable oil is the country's largest export industry. The cement making machinery

---

1. Nielsen, op. cit.
2. Foreign Commerce Yearbook, 1938.
3. Monthly Labor Review, August, 1941.

of some 700 cement factories scattered all over the world has been made largely by one firm in Denmark. There are in Denmark about 100 iron foundries, producing in 1937 some 10,000 tons of casting. The number of engineering works is also about 100. The production of Diesel motors (Burmeister and Wain) at Copenhagen, especially the large marine variety and the railway locomotive type, is well advanced. The A/S Frichs company of Aarhus undertook to build six new locomotives for the Danish State Railways in 1940. The year previous Christiani and Nielsen contracted to build for Venezuela a railroad 32 miles in length.[1] Ten shipbuilding yards in 1937, completed 24 large steam and motor ships, more than half for foreign owners. Some 200,000 bicycles were produced a year (everyone rides a bicycle in Denmark, though its use is increasingly restricted as the rubber shortage is felt), and the assemblage of automobile parts is a growingactivity, (now interrupted by the blockade). Ten assembly plants and two domestic producers of busses, gasoline and Diesel trucks were in operation in 1939.[2] Wire and electric cable articles, certain wood products, various fertilizers and derivatives, and farm machinery are produced in quantity. More than 3/4 of a million dollars worth of small arms were exported in 1936. Since May 10, 1940 the manufacture and sale of arms requires the consent of the Minister of Justice. The Madsen Company of Copenhagen is generally recognized as the chief producer of small arms, including machine guns.

How much of this may potentially be made available for military purposes, must depend on many factors,

---

1. Railway Gazette(London), February 16, 1940.
2. Consular Report, Februaty 2, 1940.

but were raw materials from the west brought in again in quantity, it might prove considerable. On this one should consult again the table of leading exports for a good pre-war year. (Above p. 53). For some idea of the distribtion of various industries, among the provincial towns and cities see Appendix No. III.

33. Utilities

a. Electric Power.

(1) Use of Electricity.

The use of electric current in Denmark is widely distributed. Of some 850,000 households, more than half use electricity for lighting. The ratio of light meters for 100 inhabitants is 12 in the country and 30 in the towns, a difference which is not unreasonable when one remembers the higher overhead for wiring in the country, and that one rural meter usually suffices for both household and working quarters. [1]

There has been some reduction in the use of electricity since the war began; hence in the discussion here, figures for 1937 or 1938 will in many instances give a better idea of the potential capacity of Denmark's electric power resources, than do the more recent figures.

(2) Electric Production.

The total production of electric power in 1937 in Denmark was about 1,100,000,000 kwh. Of this a mount 330,000,000 kwh. (in 1939-40, 303,000,000 kwh.) were produced in some 1,350 (later 1,500) private plants, belonging to industrial enterprises which used their own current. Public power plants produced 773,-699,000 kwh. in the fiscal year 1937-38, (762,000,000 kwh. in 1939-40) in a total of 475 (later 453) plants. [2]

Consumers took 190,000,000 kwh. for ordinary lighting purposes and 394,000,000 kwh. for power. Current was derived also from Sweden, through

---

1. Jens Warming, Danmark's Erhvervs - og Samfundsliv (1930), p. 322.
2. World Electrical Markets, August, 1940.

50,000 volt cables under The Sound. The amount of this current was irregular, figures for 1937, 1938 and 1939, being respectively, 26,800.000, 2,500,000, and 70,200,000 k.w.h. A certain amount was transmitted also from Germany; how much is not so easily ascertainable but deductions from figures given, suggest it may have been considerably less than the supply from Sweden. In 1939 -40, 35,800,000 k.w.h. were in turn sold abroad. 1

(3) Power Plants.

As an occasional large power plant has been built, several smaller ones have been displaced, and the number of plants tends to decline slightly. In a total of 464 plants in 1936, 336 were purely rural, while 128 served country as well as town, or urban communities alone. In 1935 - 36 for instance their distribution according to the source and amount of power used for generating our out, was: 372,000 h.p. produced by steam, 188,000 h.p. by internal combustion engines, 14,000 h.p. by water power, and 1,000 h.p. by windmill power. It is evident from these figures that Denmark has hardly any water streams. In November of 1941, there were only a few plants operated by water power. Their very modest size is indicated by these figures: 2

Gudenaa (near Aarhus).....5,400 h.p.
Cooperative Water Plant (Horsens, Jutland).....2,100 h.p.
Harte Vandkraftvaerk (Near Kolding)1,300 h.p.
Karlsgaarde (near Varde, Jutland)....900 h.p.

Three other small ones at Tonder, Hadersley and Ribe were rated at 120, 160, and 40 h.p.

---

1. Statistisk Aarbog, 1941.

2. Consular Notes, November 9, 1941.

The equivalent figures for plants operated by steam, and gasoline and oil burning motors in 1937 - 38 were:

	No.	Horsepower
Steam turbines	50	370,234
Steam engines	9	2,820
Diesel engines	909	194,019
Gas engines	37	2,231

A list of the largest power plants in Denmark shows the overwhelming importance of Copenhagen in the production of electric power: [1]

Plant	Installed Horsepower	Net Production 1,000 kw. - hrs.
Copenhagen Municipal	209,000	404,358
NESA at Kyndby	50,000	---(opened 1938)
Frederiksberg Municipal	20,556	29,674(in reserve)
NESA at Skovshoved	10,000	---(in reserve)
Odense Municipal	26,200	39,777
Aarhus Municipal	38,600	34,973
Sonderjylland Co-Operative	28,000	32,405
Aalborg Municipal	17,600	16,256
Randers Municipal	18,950	17,385
Vejle Municipal	7,000	11,494

A table of all central power stations in cities over 4,000 population is given in an Appendix, with an indication of the type of current.

(4) Current and Voltage.

Although alternating current high-tension distribution voltage varies greatly, a number of the urban plants have standardized on 10,000 volts. Those not using this voltage use voltages ranging from 3,000 to 60,000, with 3,000, 4,000, 6,000, 15,000, and 25,000 volts appearing frequently in the list of plants in 1937 - 38. Low tension alternating current voltage has been standardized at 220/380 and there were only 7 exceptions, those being Copenhagen and Frederiksberg with 127/220, Brande, Odense and Horsens with 120/208, Assens

1. World Electrical Markets, August, 1940.

with 110/190, and Middelfart with 127/220. Most of the plants producing alternating current also distribute direct current. The greater number of both the urban and rural plants supply either 2x220 volts or 1x220 volts direct current.

In the case of a few small rural supply companies the tensions are 4-6 kV, but the majority of the high-tension plants (70-75% of the total length) are constructed for 10 kV. Also scatteringly used are tensions of 15 and 20 kV.[1] Certain transmission lines between power stations and supplying companies are constructed for 50 or 60 kV. 50kV. is used in the eastern part of the country where some lines and plants connect with Sweden through 50kV. marine cables. Similarly in the Southwest, a tension of 60kV. is used, to provide a connection with plants of that tension in northwest Germany.

Lines of high tension voltage (2000-60,000 Volts) amounted in 1936-37 to 7,945 miles of which 669 miles were in towns. The total length of the transmission network was 31,480 miles, 4,500 miles of it in towns. Alternating current was being sent over 25,902 miles and direct over 5,577 miles. There is included in the Appendix a sketch map of the high tension lines.

(5) Power Plant Ownership.

The distribution of ownership of power plants is, in Denmark, of considerable social importance. A high percentage of them are municipally owned or owned by cooperatives. Of the urban plants, 50% are municipally owned and 37% owned by cooperatives. But the cooperatives own 76% of the rural plants. One

---

1. World Power Conference, Vol. VIII, 1936.

is not surprized at this when one considers the strength of the cooperative movement generally in Denmark, and the degree to which it promotes social cohesion.

b. Water Supply.

(1) Number and Ownership.

A comprehensive survey of Denmark's water supply facilities, was made in 1935 and the tables employed here are based upon that survey.[1] There were then in the urban areas a total of 93 water works, of which 85 were municipally owned. An increase in those privately owned brought the total in 1937 to 108. In the rural areas the total number of waterworks was 1745 in 1935, and two years later had risen to 1801. Of these only 45 were communally owned, the rest being in private or corporate hands.

(2) Central Water Works.

Central water works now supply a large percentage of the population, the figure in 1935 being 2,217,690, which is well over 5/8 of the inhabitants. Only two municipalities, Svaneke (on Bornholm) and AErøskøbing, still lack water works, and they are small. 98% of the urban, and 29.7% of the rural population now has running water. The rural plants are of modest size. Of these, 964 each supply not more than 1000 persons and not less than 100. 381 supply less than 30 persons each.

(3) Period of Construction.

By and large, communities in Jutland took steps earlier than did those on the islands to construct water works. But as a result the Jutland plants are now as a rule, older and less efficient than in other parts of the county. The most active period of water works' construction in Denmark was the decade of 1900-1910. Within the municipality of Copenhagen there

---

1. Medicinalberetning for den Danske Stat, 1937.

are a number of water works, Axeltorv, Vester Søgade, Borups Alle, and Islevbro; farther afield but also part of its system are the works at Sønderso and beyond, namely, Bogøgaard, Bjellekaer, Kildedal, Valby, Nybølle, Thorsbro, and the plant at Lejre.

(4) Storage.

All the municipal plants have storage facilities, though many do not use them regularly. Among the rural plants, 63.6% have open (cement) reservoirs, and 11.4% use water towers. The power used to operate the water works is chiefly electricity, though in Jutland about one-half the plants use wind power, the favorite source of power for the small stations. A number of the large plants are using steam or Diesel power, in part or exclusively.

(5) Source.

For both urban and rural plants the predominant source of water supply is deep (artesian) borings. A few urban plants derive water from surface wells and springs, and this is true of a number of the small rural plants. 13.3% of the plants in Jutland derive their supply from springs, while the equivalent figure for the whole country is but 5.6%.

(6) Quality of Water.

In the quality of hardness, the water in Denmark for a majority of borings tends to run somewhat above the average. The degree of hardness is higher on the islands than it is in Jutland. The iron content often runs a bit high, and in specific cases this is true also of the carbonic acid gas content. The organic content varies with local conditions. There have been found 12 instances of lactose fermenting bacteria , and a few instances of coli but none from warm blooded animals. About 1933 a single case of paratyphoid was perhaps

traceable to one of the small water works. Hydraulically, the modern water works are quite efficient, but most of the older Danish plants need improvement. Some idea of the filtering and softening done in urban plants may be gathered from the Table of Water Works in the Appendix.

c. Gas.

(1) Gas Plants.

In 1936 there were a total of 108 gas plants in Denmark, 97 of which are municipally owned. Most of them were of rather small size as this table will show:[1]

WORKS HAVING ANNUAL GAS PRODUCTION OF:	NO. OF WORKS	TOTAL ANNUAL PRODUCTION IN MILLION CUBIC FT.
Over 565 million cu. ft.	1	3,203
From 176.5 to 565 million cu. ft.	6	2,193
From 35.3 to 176.5 million cu. ft.	25	1,670
Under 35.3 million cu. ft.	76	1,077
TOTAL	108	8,143

(2) Peak Load.

The peak load comes in late December, and on December 24, 1935, the Copenhagen gas works sent out 14, 761,456 cubic feet of gas. Slightly over half the population has access to gas, three fourths of it being consumed for domestic purposes.

(3) Gas Use.

In recent years a process of com-

1 World Power Conference, Vol. IV, 1936.

pressing gas in high- pressure steel containers has given new flavor in rural areas, for cooking purposes. One company now supplies this "bottled" gas within an area of 30 miles. Street lighting in Denmark is about evenly divided between electricity and gas, the latter used chiefly for less important streets and by-ways. Two types of retort systems predominate in the distillation of the coal needed, 65 works are horizontal retort settings, and 15 of the 108 total use vertical retorts or chambers. An early Danish technical improvement was the substitution of bog ore for lime in the purification of town gas. Some ingenuity has been shown too in the utilization of by- products. One plant in the capital uses the excess steam from the gas production process for the generating of electricity. Another uses its used steam on to a couple of nearby institutions and a hospital, in the latter case for both cooking and heating purposes.

f. Ice Plants.

No satisfactory material has yet been located on this subject.

g. Sanitary Installations.

Information on this topic has, in the annual reports of the National Health Service, been given only in general terms since 1927. A well ordered sewage system is part of the improvement of nearly all urban communities in Denmark, the only exceptions in 1922 being the municipalities of Præstø, Allinge-Sandvig on Bornholm, Marstiger, and Højer.

Public comfort facilities are still largely confined to Copenhagen and its suburbs. By 1927, these totalled 26, and public latrines numbered 65. The

installation of private toilet facilities has been advancing rapidly in provincial towns as well as the capital. By 1927 these facilities numbered 145,300 in Copenhagen and 31,868 in adjoining Frederiksberg.

The interest in matters of hygiene has led to a generous provision for public baths in Denmark.[1] Particularly significant are the hot water baths now widely provided. Of 88 urban centers in 1931, only 17 did not have at least one public bathhouse, and the remainder supported a total of 103. In the rural areas the warm public baths are often arranged in connection with some other establishment, especially with creameries. And in the schools, both rural and urban, there are liberal shower and bathing facilities.

---

1. Medicinalberetning for den Danske stat; for the year 1931 there is a rather full report on the public baths.

34. Railroads

a. Railway System.

The railway system of Denmark totals 3,054 miles and has a value of slightly less than 145 million dollars.[1] The network is sufficiently extensive to provide adequate service to every major section. Main lines span the country North to South from Frederikshavn to the Schleswig border and on to Hamburg. Another main route runs from Helsingør through Copenhagen to Gedser, and from here a ferry completes the link to Warnemünde and Berlin. Esbjerg and Copenhagen are joined by the main East-West line. Ownership is divided between state and private concerns with the former in possession of the main lines, on which the majority of the passengers and most of the freight are carried. Shorter, more local, lines are largely privately operated, though a majority of stock is held by the State and Municipalities. They total 1,568 miles. During the year ending March 31, 1939 private roads carried 10,233,000 passengers and hauled 2,454,000 short tons of freight.[2] By comparison, the state railroads carried 52,014,000 passengers and 5,712,000 tons of freight. Additional service is offered by about 45,000 trucks and a rapidly growing bus system. Electric railways are of minor importance. In 1940 the total length reported was only 47 miles. But electric trolleys are extensively used in city and suburban traffic.

---

1. De Danske Statsbaner, 1937-1938.
2. Statistisk Aarbog, 1940.

b. Bridges and Ferries.

The physical features of Denmark are not pronounced and the gradient is easy. There are no tunnels. Delay and complication in transportation do arise from the fact that a majority of the inhabitants live in densely populated islands. Bridges now cross the Oddesund, Limfjord, Størstrøm, and Little Belt. The only large ferry crossing necessary is that between the islands of Fyn and Sjaelland. (See appendix for ferry equipment).

c. Modernization.

Passenger rolling stock has been modernized and improved during the past few years. The main lines out of Copenhagen run Diesel-powered trains having a maximum speed of 75 miles per hour.[1] The road bed is in good condition and double tracked on the main lines. The most common rail weights are 82 and 99 pounds, but there has been a tendency of late to make replacements with rails weighing 132 pounds. Track gauge is standard (143.5 cm.), though there are a few exceptions on the local lines.

d. Capacity.

In 1939 state railroads had a seating capacity of 105,347 as compared to 33,698 for the private roads. Similarly, for freight, the figures are 196,772 short tons as compared with 51,925 tons. (For further details see Appendix)

e. Effect of the War.

The railroads have been affected by the war.

---

1. Consular Reports, April 6, 1941, and Danish Foreign Office Journal, January, 1936.

Trucks on the highways are reduced nearly fifty per cent by the gasoline shortage.[1] This has thrown an additional load on the railroads and freight facilities are loaded to capacity. The construction of new cars has been necessary. Denmark is now economically dependent on Germany, but the latter has no freight facilities to spare. Consequently, Danish freight cars are used and 1000 cars are reported to be constantly abroad.[2] War hazards have curtailed ferry service, several ships having been damaged by explosions.

---

1. Consular Reports, April 6, 1941, and Danish Foreign Office Journal, January, 1936.

2. Consular Reports, January 26, 1940.

35. Roads

a. Highway Supervision.

The Danish highway system is very extensive. There is one mile of road for every .5 square mile of area.[1] Administration and construction are decentralized, the highways being in charge of the local governing units. The national government exercises a degree of supervision through the allocation of tax funds for roads. The emphasis is now on improvement and modernization, new construction being largely unnecessary. An example of this is the Copenhagen - Taastrup stretch of about 7 miles which was widened in 1938 to 101 feet with a grass island down the center.

b. Surfacing and Material.

(1) Main highways are all hard-surfaced and total 4,965 miles (see Appendix for main highways). There are 27,373 miles of secondary roads, all of which have undergone some form of surface improvement. Since the economic crisis brought on by the war, the government has appropriated money for public works to relieve unemployment. A part of these funds is to be used for highway construction.

(2) Road construction material is largely of domestic manufacture. Use of machines is restricted in favor of hand labor, the desire being to relieve unemployment. In 1939 Danish industry produced 296,954 tons of road surfacing material.[2] In normal times there

---

1. Industrial Reference Service, June, 1941.
2. Consular Report, December 18, 1940,

are large imports from Germany and England.

c. Bus System.

A bus system operates throughout the country and provides service to practically every community. There were 1,265 busses with a seating capacity of 26,274 in 1939, but the busses had dropped sharply to 998 in 1941. Routes covered in the latter year totalled 11,895 miles, as compared to 12,078 for 1940. Thirty per cent of the busses in 1941 were of American manufacture, but there is no information to indicate the type of busses used.

d. Repair Facilities.

Danish mechanics are reported to be well trained, but existing information does not indicate the nature of garage and repair facilities. It is reported that 200,000 dollars worth of repair work has been done on German army trucks since the occupation.[1] In September, 1939 there were 162,497 automobiles-- 60 per cent of American manufacture--but one year later the number was reduced to 32,002. The gasoline shortage is responsible for this, Denmark being entirely dependent on imports. In view of the number of motor vehicles in operation in normal times, it is reasonable to conclude that gasoline stations and repair shops have been adequate. In 1938 there were no less than 408 service stations, 3,200 filling stations, and 13,244 gasoline pumps. At least 50 per cent of the tools for repairing are imported.[2] Domestic manufacture is strongest in battery-charging equipment, air compressors, oil and grease guns.

e. Ferries.

Modern bridges now span all but a few of the inland water-breaks in transportation. Elsewhere, ferries are in operation. In addition to the large state-owned ferries, which carry both railroad trains and automobiles, there

1. Herald-Tribune, February 18, 1942.
2. Trade Information Bulletin, 1929, No. 629

and seven smaller ferries that transport automobiles, of which the largest is the one from Fyn to Sønderborg

f. Effect of the war.

It should be remembered that the war has brought private motor driving practically to a standstill. Approximately 18 per cent of the pre-war cars are still in operation. Six per cent of these have been converted to burn wood, charcoal or peat. The vehicles are doubtless still in existence, but fuel is not available. (See Appendix for further details on motor vehicles and the effect of the war).

36. Shipping

a. Harbors.

Denmark has a very long coastline around its many islands and around the long peninsula of Jutland. Hence it is not strange that it should have a large number of harbors. Well over 150 quays and loading places may be counted with a depth of at least five feet, many of these, of course, being in private hands. Some nineteen harbors are municipally owned, while those at Esbjerg, Elsinore, and Fredrikshavn are owned by the state. The port at Copenhagen is an autonomous institution, in whose affairs the municipality of Copenhagen and the national government as well have some voice. Canals are unimportant in Denmark, the one exception being perhaps the Odense canal, built a century ago. But to compensate for this, much of the coastal trade and the trade from island to island, or from island to isthmus, is a strictly domestic trade.

b. Lighthouses.

Pains have been taken to chart the waters well and to make liberal provision for lighterage and for life saving facilities. In April, 1941, the number of pilot lights and lighthouses counted by regions, numbered:[1]

North Sea and Skagerrak shores	19
The Kattegat	23
Limfjord	13
The Sound	12

---

1. Statistisk Aarbog, 1941.

The Great Belt.....15

The Little Belt.....33

The Smaaland waters (between Lolland and Sjaelland).. ...17

The Baltic waters.....17

Of this total of 154 lights, 18 had an intensity over 100,000 candle power, and 21 ranged in strength from 30,000 to 100,000 candle power. In addition must be counted 14 light ships and 105 light buoys. In the case of 25 lights, fog signals were operated by engine power, in nine others by radio. In the spring of 1940 there were maintained 6 life saving stations (12 with rocket equipment) of which number 50 were located along the shores and the islands adjacent to Jutland.

c. Port Facilities.

Counting only the ports which handled more than 100,000 tons of freight each, Danish ports in 1938 took care of over 19 million tons of freight. Nearly 6½ million tons were accounted for by Copenhagen. A table showing the amount for each town or city is included in an Appendix, together with a statement of the facilities available at each port.

d. Merchant Fleet.

(1) Size of the Fleet.

In relation to population, Denmark had the fourth largest fleet in the world in 1938. [1] The geographical position of the country had something to do with this, since the country lies between two seas and two large industrial states, Germany and England. Added to this are the many fine west coast harbors and the fact that Danish agriculture produces large exportable surpluses. The dairy and hog industry is

1. Denmark, Year Book, 1939.

heavily dependent on the import of foodstuffs. Consequently, bulky articles are both exported from and imported to the country in quantity.

(2) Amount Sailing for Allies.

It has been estimated that 2/3 of the Danish fleet of 1.2 million tons is now in the employ of the Allies.[1] The 1/3 remaining to Denmark is reputedly used in the Baltic seas in behalf of Germany. It is to be remembered that many ships are constantly used for the inter-island and coastal shipping. The following table indicates the type, size, and number of ships in the Danish merchant fleet at the end of 1939 and 1940.

(3) Statistics on Merchant Fleet.

Merchant Marine [2]

	Steamships		Motorships		Sail & Motor		Sail	
End of	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1939	499	564,604	252	598,287	1,359	81,069	18	1,193
End of 1940	465	526,238	264	598,303	1,343	81,167	15	1,325

Table of Ships and Purposes for Which Used, 1940.

	Passenger	Freight	Fishing	Special	State	Total
Steam	42	280	--	80	45	447
Motorships	67	142	3	17	30	259
Sailing Ships	--	635	530	12	14	1,191

Among the steam vessels, the majority ranged from 1,000 to 2,000 tons. Only one vessel was above 6,000 tons, its figure being 8,571 tons. The majority of the motor ships were below 6,000 tons, only four being over 10,000 tons. The sailing vessels

1. Memorandum, (Leistikow), 1942.
2. Statistisk Aarbog, 1941.

ranged from 50 to 70 tons in a majority of cases.

(4) Increasing Use of Motor Ships.

It is significant that there has been an increasing use of motor ships. In this development Denmark, together with Norway leads the world. Merchant ships of over 10,000 tons are motor driven, and their powerful Diesel motors are built in Danish shipyards.[1]

(5) Shipyards.

In 1939, these yards built 29 ships with a total weight of 140,000 gross tons. Only two of this number were steam driven. The Burmeister and Wain Company of Copenhagen is the largest ship and Diesel motor concern in the country. Other shipyards are found at Odense, Nakskov, Helsingør and Frederikshavn.[2]

(6) Traffic Between Local Ports.

Table of Merchant Fleet Traffic in the Danish Ports.[3]

Number of Ships Entering

1939	90,841
1940	49,612

Total Weight of Goods Handled.

	1939	1940
Goods discharged	15,371,000 short tons	843,000 short tons
Goods Loaded	5,138,000 short tons	3,020,000 short tons

(7) Foreign Traffic.

On trade between Denmark and Foreign Ports there are no later figures available than those for 1939. In that year 36,975 ships entered, and 36,342 ships departed, from the ports of Denmark, the Faroe

1. Denmark, Yearbook, 1939.
2. Consular Reports, January 23, 1939; January 26, 1940.
3. Statistisk Aarbog, 1941.

Islands, and Greenland. Of this trade there now remains only the traffic with Sweden, Germany and German-controlled countries.

e. Fuel Available.

There are no natural oil deposits. Motorized activity in Denmark is completely dependent on imports which are rather extensive. 374,000 short tons of gasoline alone were imported in 1939.[1] Great quantities of fuel oil are also required for the commonly used Diesel motors. The main storage centers are found at Copenhagen, Fredericia, and Nyborg. The four large importers and distributors of gasoline are the Danish branches of the Standard Oil, Anglo-Persian, Shell, and Gulf companies. Oil stocks of November 25, 1940 were reported to total 16,343 short tons.[2]

1. Statistisk Aarbog, 1940.
2. Consular Report, November 28, 1940.

37. Commercial Aviation

a. History.

In Denmark civil aviation has languished until recent years, partly perhaps, because the country is small and distances are short, partly because the railways offered opposition, and partly for other reasons. The year 1937 marks something of a turning point. The Danish Air Transport Company (Danske Luftfartselskab or D.D.L.) founded in 1920-21, was reorganized. Given a ten-year concession to operate all Danish airlines to foreign countries, it proceeded to expand its services. The same year a service to Esbjerg on the west coast was opened. In 1938 another line was started from Copenhagen to Aalborg, and a service was begun from Aalborg via Esbjerg to Hamburg. Most significant perhaps, was the development of private flying. The number of private planes owned began to grow, and flying schools began to flourish. The interest in gliders quickened. The number of private planes registered in 1937 was 15, but a year later it had grown to 46, and by November, 1939, it amounted to 58. Two native Danish companies were formed in 1937, to produce civil aircraft. One set out to assemble a two-passenger 40 h.p. American sport plane. By 1939 it was turning out four planes weekly. However the local Danish market absorbed only 20% of this output. The second plant made the bodies, fuselage, etc. of sport planes, but imported the motors and engine parts. Several Danish firms now represent manufacturers of aircraft and air equipment, chiefly foreign, though not necessarily German. The following list, as of 1938, shows the firms in Copenhagen:

Cai (Kai) Caspersen	Thorvaldsenvej 2
A.B.P. Hansen Company	Industribygningen
Jørgen Christiansen	Sankt Annagade 30
Alfred Raffel A/S	Farvergade 15
Fr. Rahlff	Bernstorffsgade 23-A
C. Thielst	St. Kongensgade 118
Arvid Hansen	Milanovej 103
A.P. Botvid	Ørrevoldgade

At Esbjerg there has in recent years been established a company called Dansk Aero Industri (title uncertain). It is interested in German equipment. Initially the moving spirit in the venture was the present Danish Minister of Transport, Gunnar Larsen.

b. Regular Air Transport.

(1) History.

Though Denmark is a very small country, there had been established two or three domestic air routes by the time of the invasion. One, begun in 1936, went from Copenhagen to Esbjerg on the west coast; another from Copenhagen to Aalborg. In 1938 there was started a service from Aalborg via Esbjerg and Silkeborg to Hamburg. The line from Copenhagen to Aalborg was launched by the Provincial Air Transport Company (Provinsluftfartselskabet) a subsidiary of the Danish Air Transport Company which operated the line from Copenhagen to Esbjerg.

(2) Chief Company.

This company takes care of the bulk of Denmark's air traffic. Just prior to the invasion, it did a very good business; it carried

heavy cargoes of mail and goods to the island of Fyn and to Jutland, since the hard winter of 1939-40 made communication difficult by sea. But for the year as a whole, the figures were down, for the first time in several years. For a time after the Nazi invasion, the line was paralyzed. But service to Berlin was resumed and later extended to Munich (Stuttgart). A route to Malmö was permitted, and in the autumn of 1940 a service to Bornholm island was started. So the total figures for 1940 were not too bad - nearly 625,000 miles flown.[1] It had a fleet of six planes (3 Fokkers, 2 Focke Wulf Condors, and 1 Junker) and was purchasing more.[2] Its headquarters were at Kastrup, and the general manager was Captain Knud Lybye.

c. Supervision of Civil Aviation.

Civil aviation in Denmark is supervised by the Aviation Inspection Service (Luftfartstilsynet) which is under the Ministry of Public Works. The inspection of materials was in charge of J.P. Eskildsen, and that of practical flying in the hands of A. Edsen Johansen (1938). Serving the Government in an advisory capacity is an Aviation Council (Luftfartsraad).

d. Landing Fields.

Landing fields in Denmark are not numerous (though the military aviator will remember that many beaches and the flat terrain may invite emergency landings in almost any part of the country). The one outstanding field is at Kastrup on the island

---

1. Consular Report, September 23, 1941
2. Aeronautical World News, January 30, 1939

of Amager at Copenhagen, where the Danish Air Transport Company has its headquarters. This is a national airport. There are municipal airports at Esbjerg and Aalborg. More private in character are eight other landing fields.

Aarupgaard

Aabenraa

Marslev

Millerød

Silkeborg

Skagen Beach Hotel

Slagelse

Torup

e. Major Airports.

There are emergency landing fields, with some equipment at Rødbyhavn and Praestø. Civilian sea planes can be accomodated at the Naval Station and at Kastrup, Esbjerg, Aalborg, and Frederikshavn.[1] Some details on the major ports may be indicated.

(a) Kastrup Airport - the name has recently been changed to Copenhagen Airport.[2]

Location: 55°37' 30" N

12°39' 30" E

About 5 miles from the heart of Copenhagen, on the island of Amager.

Elevation: 6½-10'

Size: 3600'x3937' - Plans were afoot in 1940 to enlarge the area.

---

1. Consular Reports, November 28, 1938.

2. Copenhagen Lufthavn (Descriptive Folder, 1940 edition).

Workshops, administration buildings, modern equipment.

Wireless station, radio direction finder, radio beacon. An Adcock radio direction finder was on order from England April 2, 1940 but it is uncertain that it was delivered.

Two sheds of 157.48' x 118.11' x 39.37'

One shed of 298.55' x 144.35' x 52.49'

Copenhagen (or Kastrup)Airport is a central location for routes to Göteborg-Oslo, Stockholm - Helsinki; Berlin - Munich, etc., also Hamburg-Paris, etc.

(b) Aalborg (Municipal) Airport

Location: 57° 05' N
09° 52' E

Elevation: about 3'

Size: 3281' x 3281'

Administration building and waiting rooms; oil tanks and flood lights. One shed.

Aalborg was on the point of becoming a center of some regional importance in 1940, since a recent extension to Kristianssand in south Norway, opened direct connection to Bergen and Oslo, and the route to Hamburg placed it in direct touch with western Europe.

(c) Esbjerg (Municipal) Airport

Location: 55° 30' N
08° 29' E

Size: 1950' x 2625'

Open only in daytime.

Administration building and waiting room. Oil tanks.

f. Effect of the War.

What condition these ports may be in after nearly two years of German occupation cannot be known. We know the British have bombed the three aerodromes. But Danish civil aviation is completely under German control and totally over-shadowed by the military aviation of the occupying forces.[1] The Danish Air Transport Company is probably entirely in the hands of the Lufthansa.

g. Present Operation.

There is maintained a wartime service, which by way of Malmö and Copenhagen, keeps Stockholm directly in touch with Berlin and Vienna..[2] At these points, transfers can be made to planes bound for Barcelona, Madrid and Lisbon, or elsewhere in southern and southeastern Europe. The schedule (January, 1942) called for a 15 minute stop at Copenhagen Airport from 9:45 to 10:00 a.m. on the southbound flight and one from 3:30 to 3:45 p.m. on the northbound journey.

---

1. Janes, All The Worlds Aircraft, 1940.

2. Official Guide of the Airways, January 1942. Censorship item from Politiken, November 26, 1941.

 CONFIDENTIAL

38. Commerce

a. Free Port.

Copenhagen has a Free Port, established in 1894, which accounts for part of the foreign trade. In 1937 Danish agents handled $13,000,000 of this transit trade.[1]

b. Exports by Country.

The country's principal export markets with the percentages of total Danish exports absorbed by each were in 1937:[2] Great Britain, 51.3%; Germany, 18.5%; Sweden, 6.4%; Norway, 4.9%; Finland, 2.4%. The same preponderance in favor of Britain and Germany applies to Danish imports as well. In this category the figures for 1937 were: Great Britain, 37.7%; Germany, 23.9%; Sweden, 6.1%; United States, 5.5%; Holland, 3.3%; Belgium and Luxembourg, 2.6%; and Norway, 2.2%.

c. Exports by Article.

The articles chiefly involved in Danish export, are: butter, bacon, eggs, (Great Britain, Germany); livestock and beef (Germany); assembled automobiles (Norway, Sweden); ships (Norway); oils and oil cake (Sweden); cement (various countries). The volume of exports has been indicated in the table accompanying section 31 above.

d. Imports.

The import articles principally involved were: coal, coke, clothing and textiles (Great Britain and Germany); iron goods and machinery (Great Britain, Germany,

---

1. Denmark, Yearbook, 1939
2. Ibid.

Sweden); chemical and technical supplies (Germany); fuel oils (Great Britain, Germany, United States); cereals and fodders (Great Britain--including overseas areas, Sweden, United States); groceries, fruits, tropical products (Great Britain and its colonies, United States); wood, wood products, paper (Sweden, Finland); fertilizers (Norway); automobile parts (United States). The volume of these imports is indicated in the following table:

IMPORTS TO DENMARK 1939 and 1940.

	1939	1940
PRODUCT	QUANTITY-in short tons	
Corn (maize)	158,341	153,509
Wheat	108,175	46,745
Rye	96,847	36,793
Barley	1,216	18,295
Oats	130	24,008
Oranges and mandarins	11,917	9,269
Dried fruits	17,247	4,980
Rice	9,841	
Coffee(including extracts)	43,291	9,694
Oil Cakes (for cattle feed)	734,027	211,937
Tobacco	13,930	3,146
Coal,cinders, coke	6,62[illegible],985	4,527,253
Lamp oil	114,666	21,154
Benzine, Gasoline	373,619	47,929
Fuel oils	429, 426	100,473
Automobiles-complete	4,877 pieces	487 pieces
Automobiles-to be assembled	$10,27[illegible],400 value	$1,859,200(value)

Source -Statistisk Aarbog, 1940, pp. 83-96, and 1941, pp. 78-93.

e. Effect of the War.

The Nazi occupation completely shut off all trade with the west. The country's "secondary" trade, as the trade with the other Scandinavian countries is known, is apparently maintained to a considerable degree with Sweden and Finland. There has recently been signed an agreement for three way transactions between Denmark, Sweden and Finland.[1] Agricultural products will go from Denmark to Finland, while Stockholm will serve as a clearing center for payments.

f. Exports to Germany.

It is to Germany naturally, that the major part of the Danish exports go. What this export amounts to in bulk, cannot be ascertained under present conditions, but some idea may be gathered from percentages and foreign exchange figures. During the first eight months of the occupation, imports from Germany rose 50% in value, and exports increased 150%.[2] Germany's clearing account indebtedness to Denmark by December 15, 1941, amounted to 836,300,000 kroner ($167,260,000).[3] Two things make it impossible to estimate the exports to Germany in physical quantities. First, the index figure

1. Telegram, January 27, 1942.
2. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle. March 8, 1941.
3. N.A.D.A.(Press) Release, February 14, 1942.

for prices of exported articles (though it has risen less rapidly than that for imports) means that relative to the monetary figures, the export is not as large as before the occupation. Secondly, the absolute decline in agricultural production in Denmark would leave a smaller exportable surplus. For the first eight months of 1941 Danish exports totaled but 590,200,000 kroner ($148,040,000) compared with 829,000,000 kroner ($165,800,000) for the equivalent period in 1940.[1] The bulk of this decline was in agricultural products. From November 1939 to November 1941 agricultural production as stated, declined 41%.[2] All of which suggests that Danish agriculture is obviously depleted. Were the Nazis to be expelled overnight, it would take many months to restore Danish agricultural production and export to normal prewar figures.

---

1. Consular Report, November 21, 1941.
2. N.A.D.A.(Press) Release, February 14, 1942.

39. Communications

a. Postal Service

The Postal Service of Denmark is an old service with a well established tradition. Foreign visitors, on their first visit, are usually intrigued by the colorful, often bright-red, uniform of the Danish mailman. Bicycles as well as motorcycles and automobiles are widely used in the postal services. There were in 1940-41, 10,614 public mail boxes, feeding into 1,506 post offices and substations.[1] This implies a detailed coverage when it is recalled that the total area of the country is only 16,574 square miles. Mail is delivered daily to every house or farm all over the country. The regular personnel is just short of 10,000 persons. The chief administrative body is the Postal and Telegraph General Directorate, which is under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Works. The person in charge is a general director, who at latest reports was C. I. Lundrup.

b. Telegraph

(1) General. The administration of the postal system is combined with that of the telegraph service, which in Denmark is therefore a public service, and a state monopoly. These two services were long combined, then were separated for thirty years, and then joined again in 1927. They therefore are under the same general director. At larger stations there naturally is a separate personnel, but at smaller offices it is the postal authorities who also expedite the telegraphic business. In 1939-40 there were 1,061 telegraph offices large and small, throughout the country.[2] Well over 3,000,000

---

[1] Statistisk Aarbog, 1941.
[2] Ibid.

messages a year were handled prior to the present war, of which total some 900,000 were transit messages, good evidence of the central position Denmark normally occupies in the field of international communications.

(2) Supplies. Most of the telegraph equipment is supplied by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, but other agencies are the Siemens firm (German), Standard Electric (English), and L. M. Ericsson (Swedish).

c. Telephone.

There is an important distinction to be noted in Denmark between the local and the long distance telephone service. The latter is a state-owned service and is administered by the Postal and Telegraph General Directorate. The state telephone (statstelefonen) takes care of all foreign and interprovincial communication. State conversations naturally have the right of way on the local lines. In one section, namely North Slesvig, the government operates also the local service.

Elsewhere however, the local, and in part, the interurban, telephone business is taken care of by a series of private companies. They now number six, one being the Copenhagen Telephone Company, one the Jutland Telephone Company, and the other four, companies on the islands. Beginning July 1, 1939, the national government was scheduled to take over majority stock control of all the private companies, including the Copenhagen Telephone Company. On Jutland there were (1940) also 12 very modest local companies with an aggregate of only 1912 subscribers.

The six major companies had in 1941 a total of 369,822 subscribers. The equivalent figure for the state telephone was 15,341.[1] In length of lines

---

[1] Statistisk Aarbog, 1941.

the figures respectively were 1,462,876 miles and 137,131 miles. The central offices numbered 1,656 for the private lines and 155 for the state telephone. The tariffs the private companies may charge, are set by the government, and these companies are required to cooperate with the state telephone at all times. This division of ownership and administration might suggest a lack of coordination, but the telephone facilities are so well knit together that there is no inconvenience to the individual user. Over 700,000,000 local calls a year were made in 1939-40, and Denmark is renowned for its widely distributed telephone service. In 1937 the number of telephones per 1000 inhabitants was 113;[1] a comparative set of figures giving Denmark 87 telephones per 1000 inhabitants listed other countries as: Sweden 67, Norway 61, Germany 38, Great Britain 25, France 15. On this basis Denmark would lead every European country and be surpassed only by the United States and Canada.

d. Radio.

Radio broadcasting in Denmark is operated by the state. A Radio Council, representing the important groups in Danish social life, is under the joint control of the Ministries of Education and of Public Works. Its chairman, in 1940 was C.D.Lerche. The director in charge of operations is F.E.Jensen. Receiving sets are licensed, the general annual fee being about $2.00 for each set (10 kroner). The number of licensed sets in Denmark in 1941 was 792,118. This is the highest ratio of receiving sets to population in Europe, save perhaps that in Sweden.

---

[1] Foreign Communication News, Oct. 7, 1938.

There has been an understandable rise in number of sets since the war began. For general broadcasting there are now in use these stations:[2]

City	Call	Frequency Kilocycles	Wavelength Meters	Power Watts
Copenhagen (Herstedvester)	OXG	1176	255	10,000
Kalundborg	OXP	240	1250	60,000
Skamlebaek	OZF	9520	31.51	6,000
		7260	41.32	6,000
		15,320	19.58	6,000

There are also a score of radio telegraph stations for maintaining contact with ships at sea. Lyngby station (collaborating with Skamlebaek and Blaavand) maintains direct correspondence with various European countries. (See the Appendix for the facilities of the various Danish stations as given by the Bern International List of Frequencies.).

e. Cables.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company with headquarters at Copenhagen, was founded in 1869 through an amalgamation of several earlier cable companies operating in the North Sea and the Baltic. In time it grew to be a cable company of international importance, with extensive lines in Asiatic waters, and a cable connection across Russia and Siberia. That this company is still important in the network of communications in the Baltic - North Sea area, will be evident from the map on communications in the Appendix. This map also indicates how the several islands and the peninsula of Jutland are connected by cable.

---

[2] World Radio Markets, April 2, 1940.

40. Finance

In its monetary system Denmark uses the decimal system. 100 øre equal one krone. The token coins minted are: one øre, two øre, five øre, ten øre, 25 øre, 50 øre, one krone, and two krone pieces. The smaller currency denominations are: five krone, ten krone, fifty krone, and 100 krone, bills.

Denmark's monetary system, like that of the other Scandinavian states, was part of the sterling bloc, and followed the English pound off the gold standard in 1931. In terms of the American dollar it thereby depreciated to a par of 45.374 cents. But when the dollar in turn was depreciated, the Danish Krone found a level closer to its original par. Just prior to the invasion in 1940 the quotation in New York was 19.32 cents. A year previous it was 20.91 cents. For approximate calculations in this survey, it has been assigned a value of 20 cents. The Foreign Commerce Weekly in February, 1942 ascribes to the Danish krone a value of 19.3 cents.

But these calculations can mean little in fact. The German occupation has made Denmark's currency situation most chaotic. For a time (to August, 1940) the Germans issued credit paper which the Danish National Bank had to redeem. Thereafter German "purchases" and settlements were disguised under two categories in the statements of the National Bank, "clearing account," and "sundry debtors" - the combined total of these German arrears by Dec. 15, 1941, reached the staggering total of 1,864,600,000 kroner ($372,920,000).[1]

1. N.A.D.A. (Press) Release, February 14, 1942.

That these items in the statement of the National Bank really are staggering is clear from a reference to the budget for the financial year 1942-1943. Income is calculated at 605 million kroner ($121,000,000) and expenditures at 808 million kroner ($161,600,000). This leaves a deficit of 203 million kroner ($40,600,000),[1] a deficit whose magnitude is certainly due mainly to the German occupation, and not to Danish financial recklessness.

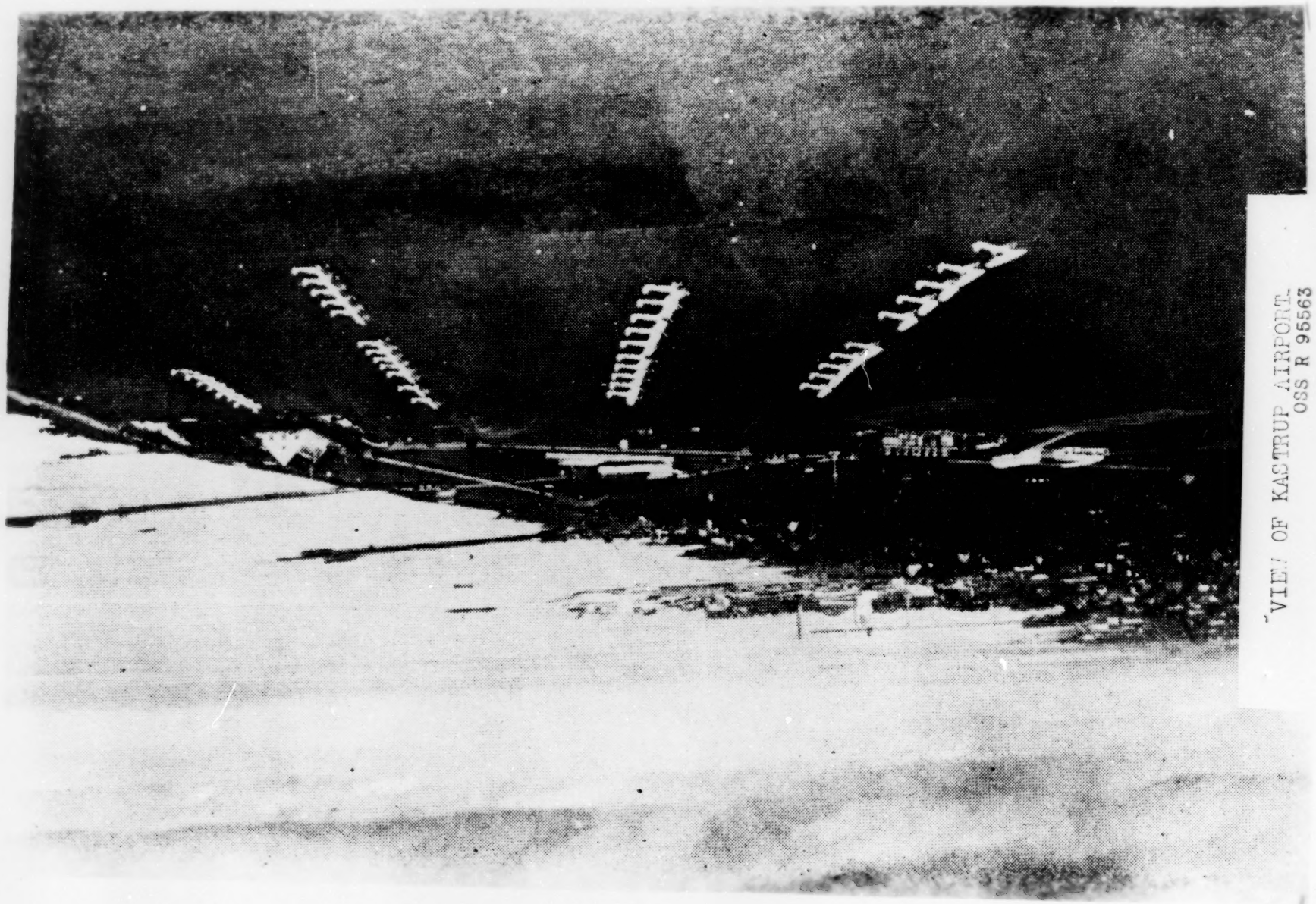
For bookkeeping purposes in foreign exchange transactions, the Germans have allotted a ratio of roughly two Danish kroner to one German mark. At the time of the invasion the Germans established an exchange ratio of 207.45 kroner for 100 marks. But in January the Danish krone was revalued about 8%, so that now (March, 1942), 100 German marks are exchangeable with 191.80 kroner.[2] (One American dollar is to be valued under the new rate at 4.79 kroner, instead of 5.18 kroner).

This manoeuvering is of course, one step in the campaign to ward off inflation which threatens seriously as the index of prices shows. By December of 1941, the price index on import goods was up about 118% above the index of August 1939, and the equivalent figure for export goods was 86%.[3] The cost of living since the outbreak of the war, is reported to have risen more in Denmark than in any other country in Europe.[4]

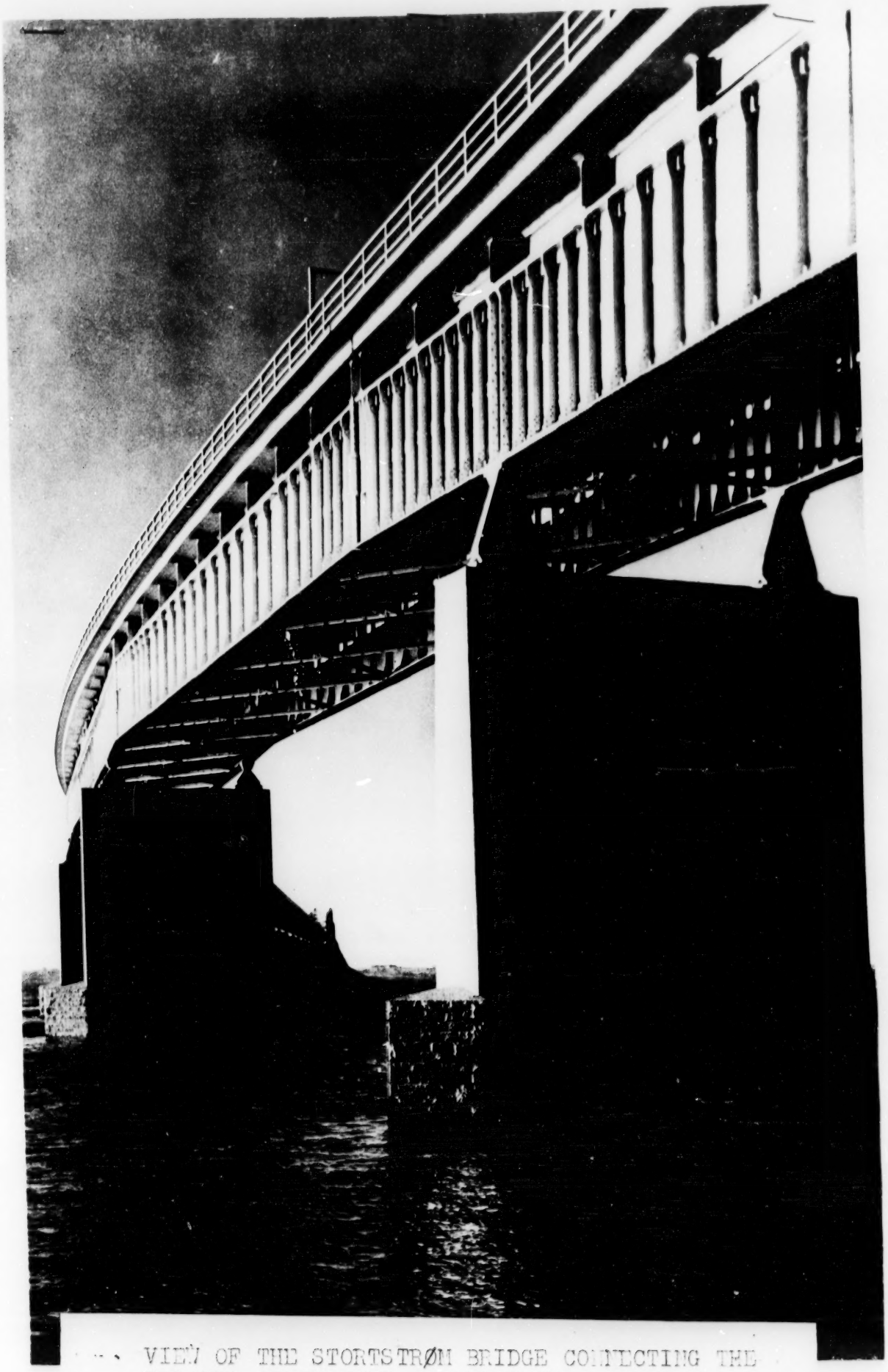
1. Frit Danmark, November 8, 1942, p. 2.
2. N.A.D.A., Danish Language Release, No. 28, February 19, 1942.
3. Memorandum (Leistikow), January 20; 1942, p. 2.
4. Consular Report, November 21, 1941.

What lower level the Danish krone would seek were German influence expelled from the country, cannot be estimated at present. Certainly American dollars or English pounds would for a time, enjoy a high purchasing power in the hands of any Anglo-Saxon forces on the scene.

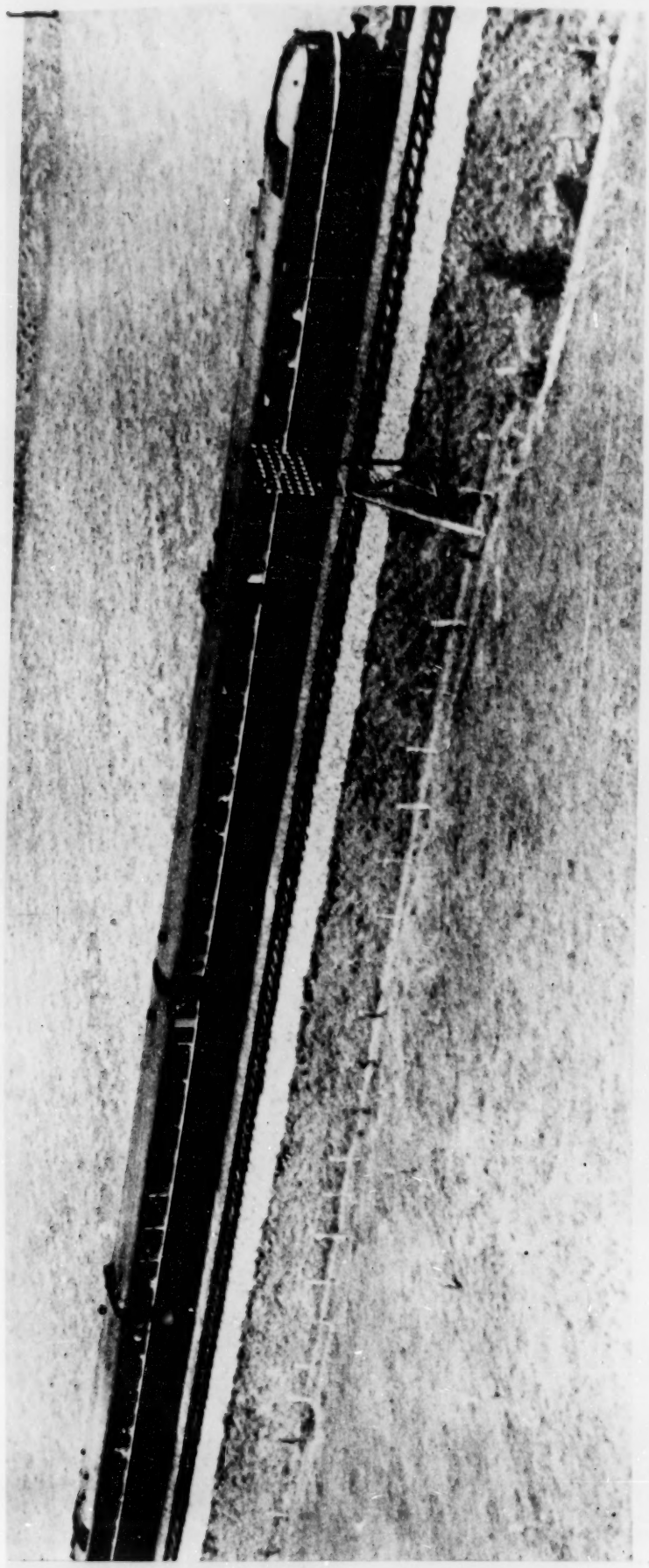
Office of the Geographer
FEB 3 1944
DEPARTMENT OF STATE



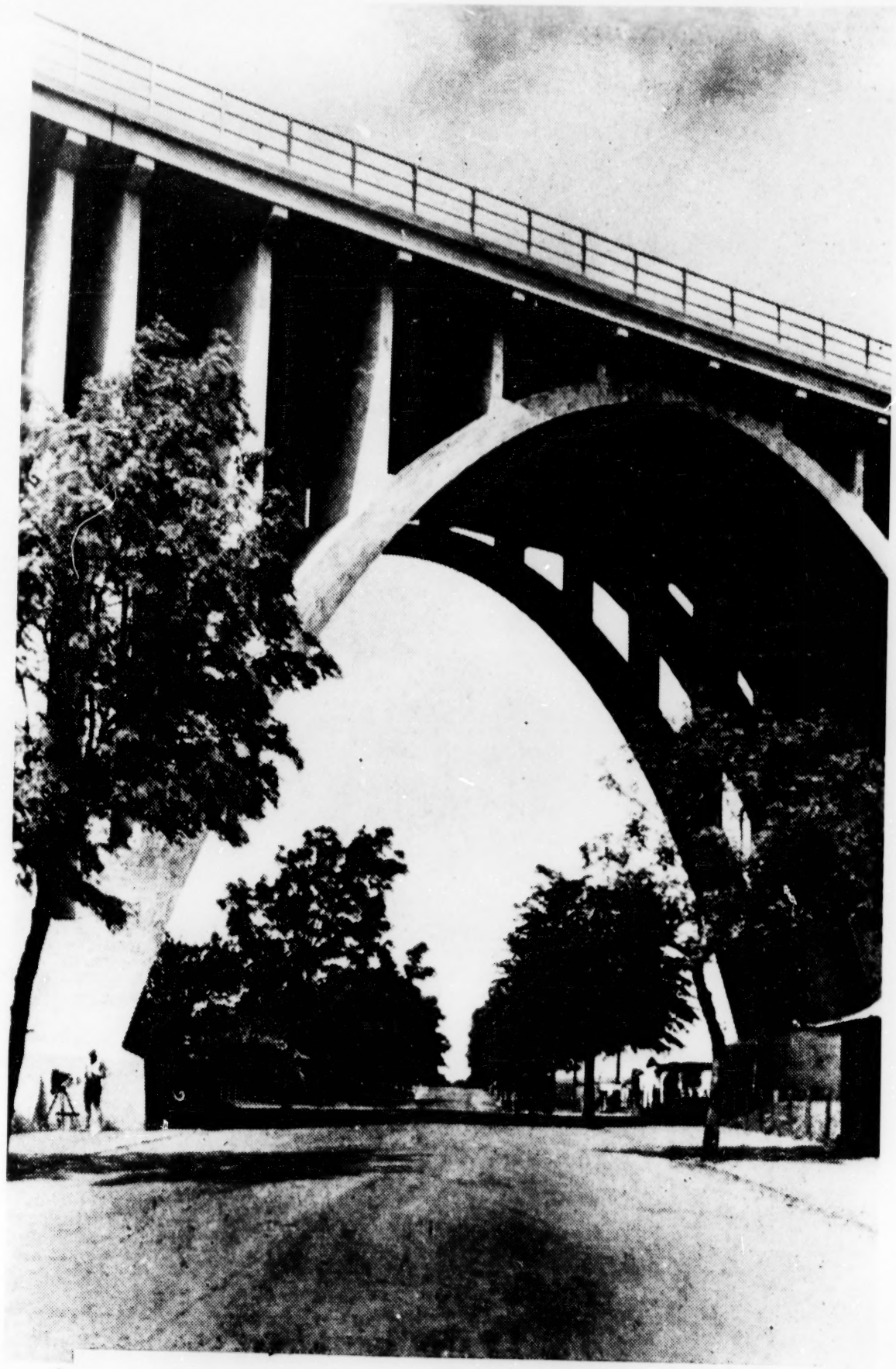
VIEW OF KASTRUP AIRPORT.
OSS R 95563



VIEW OF THE STORTSTRØM BRIDGE CONNECTING THE ISLANDS OF ZEALAND AND FALSTER OSS R 95560



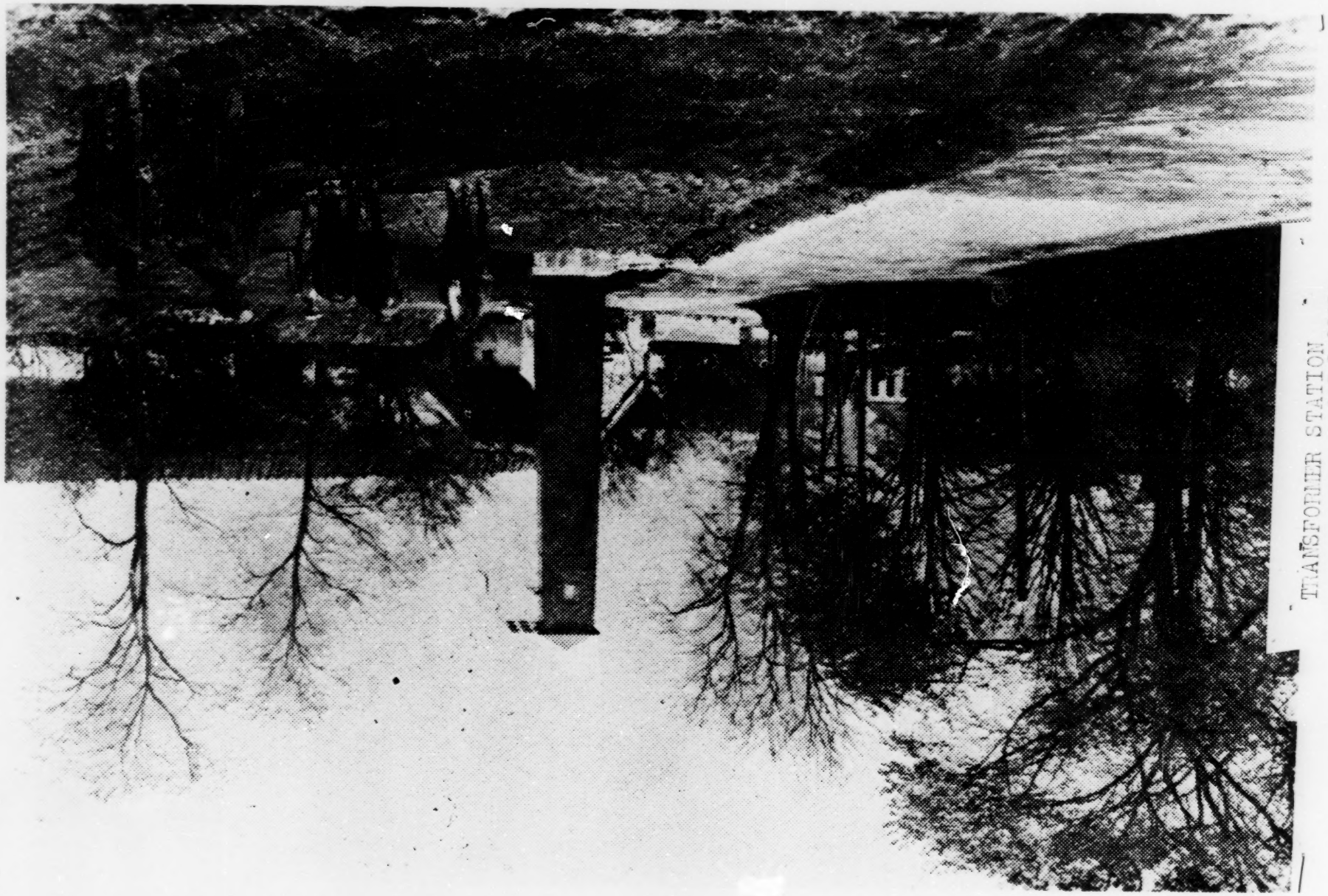
FAST, MODERN, DIESEL-POWERED TRAIN
OSS R 95553



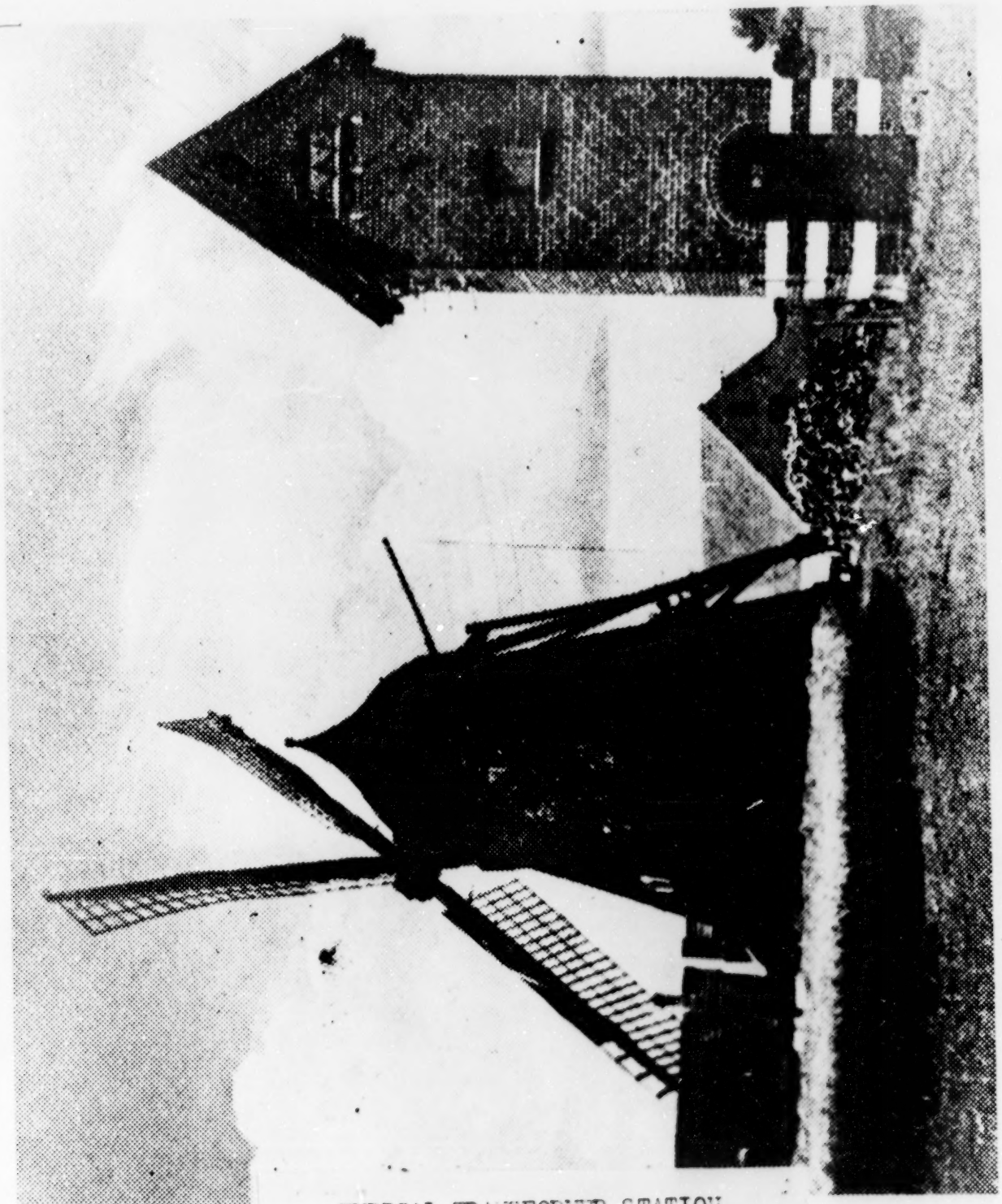
ONE OF THE FIVE GREAT ARCHES ON THE JUTLAND SIDE OF THE LITTLE BELT BRIDGE OSS R 5021

AIR VIEW OF THE LITTLE BELT BRIDGE JOINING THE ISLAND OF FYN TO THE JUTLAND MAINLAND

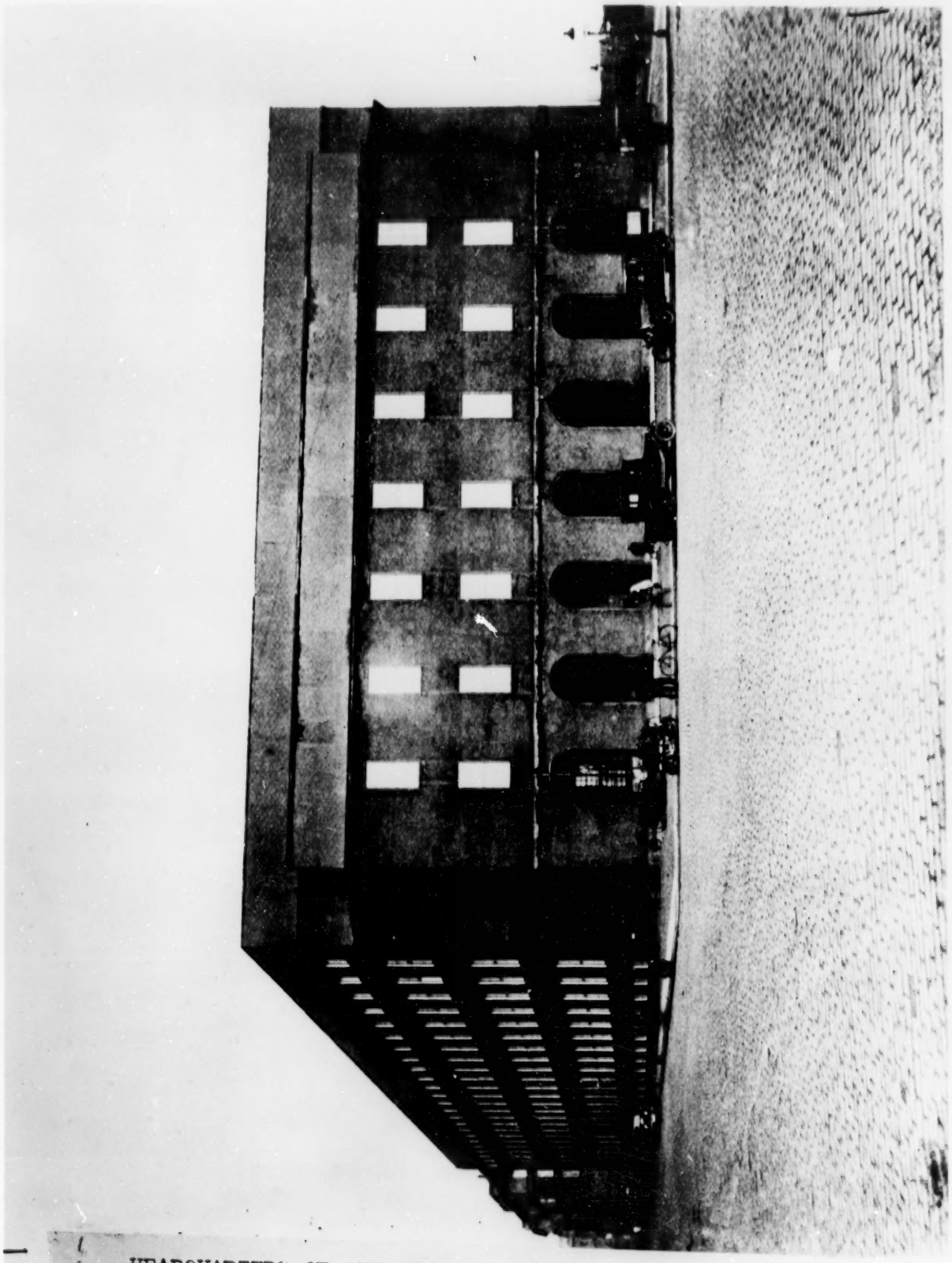
OSS R 95561



TRANSPONDER STATION
O S R 95554

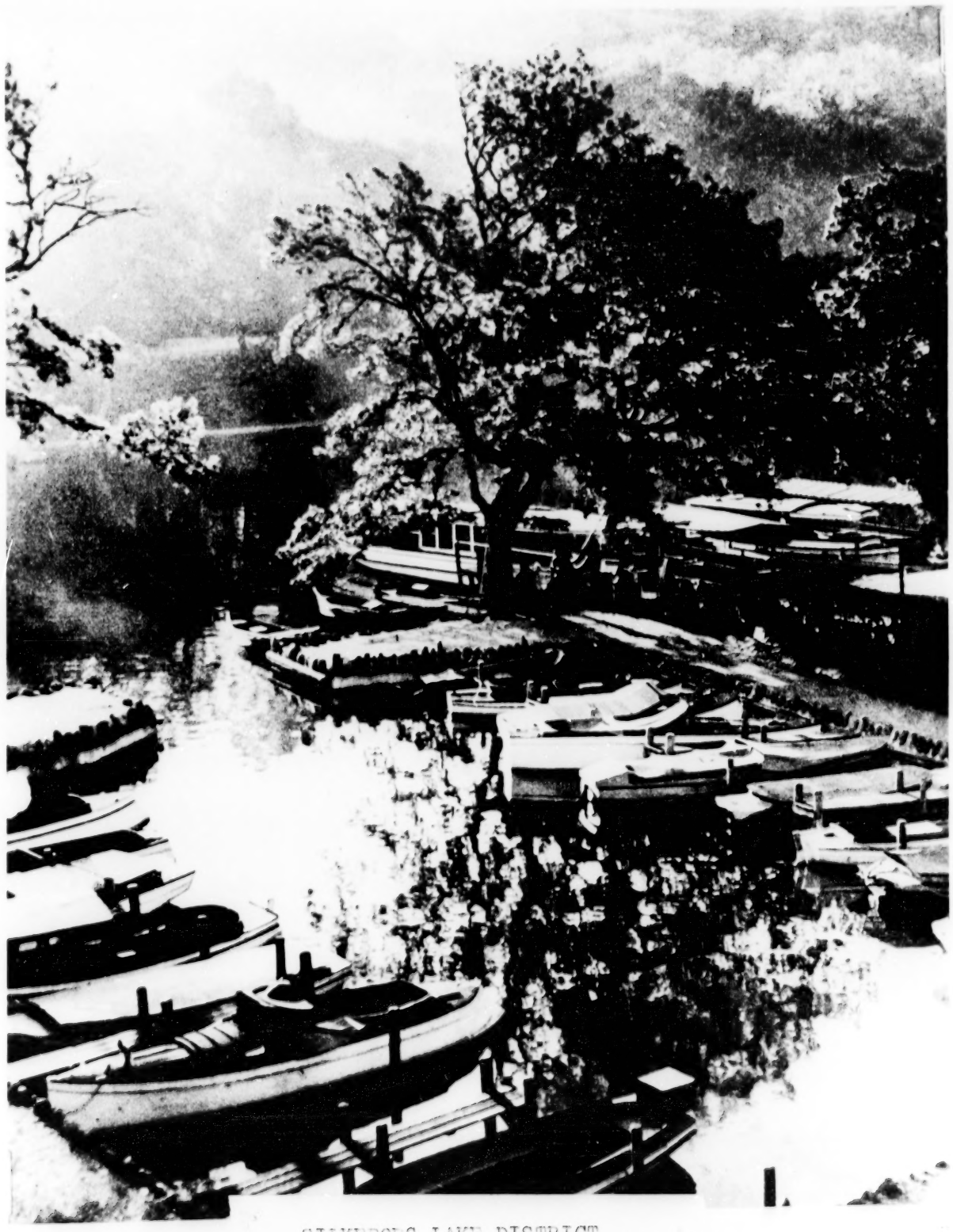


TYPICAL TRANSFORMER STATION
OSS R 95555

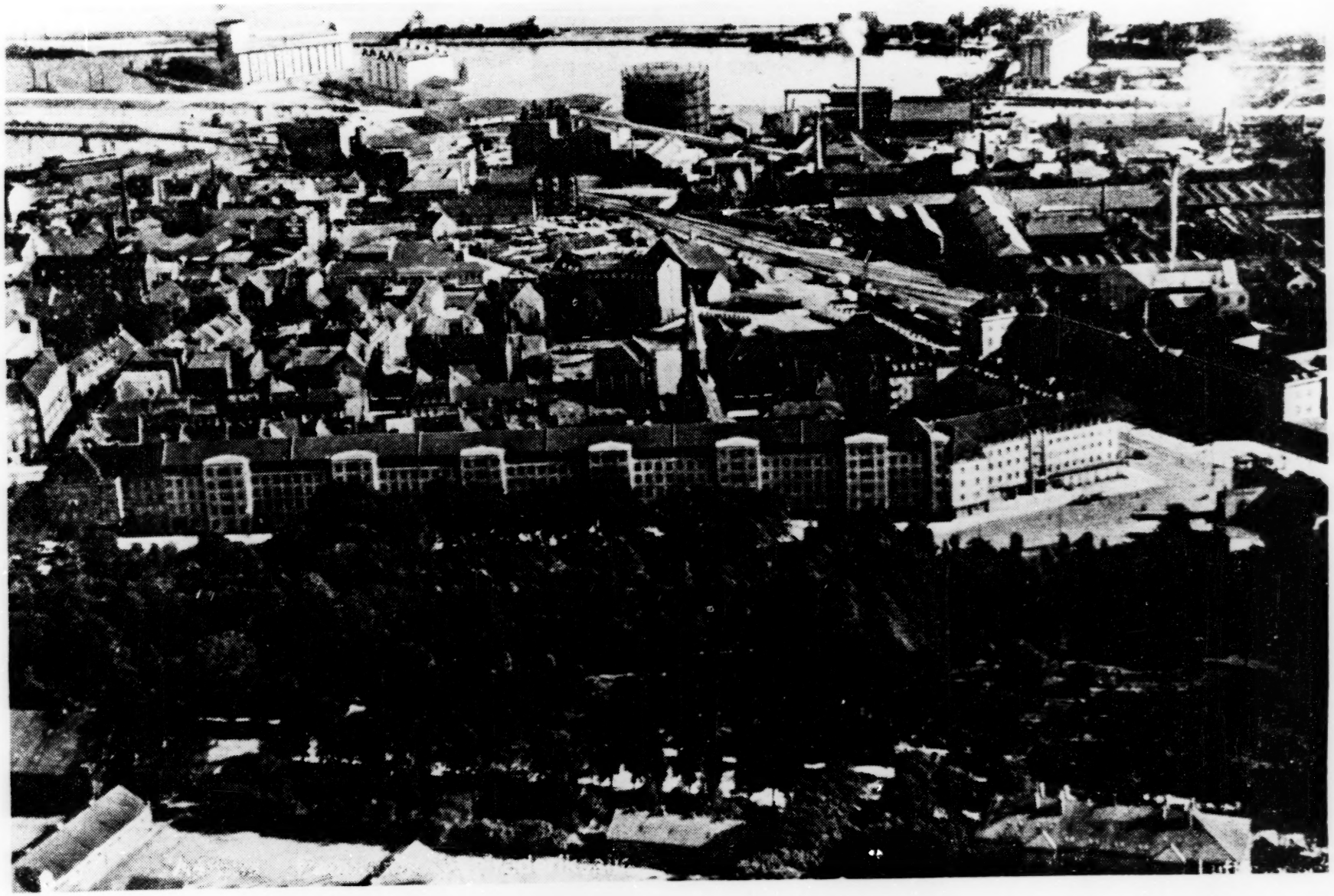


HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE AND COPENHAGEN POLICE

OSS R 95562

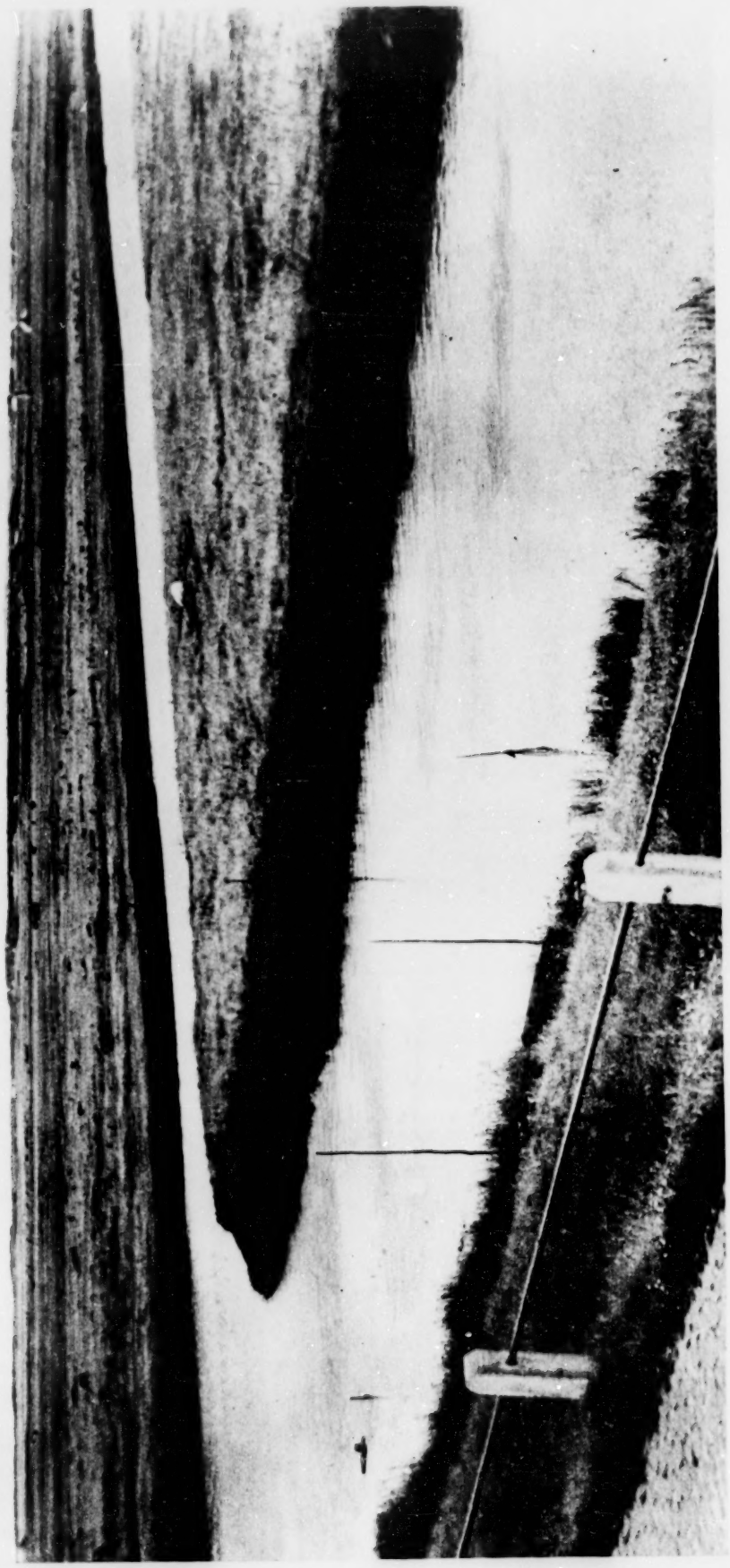


SILKEBORG LAKE DISTRICT
OSS R 95547



CSS R 95556

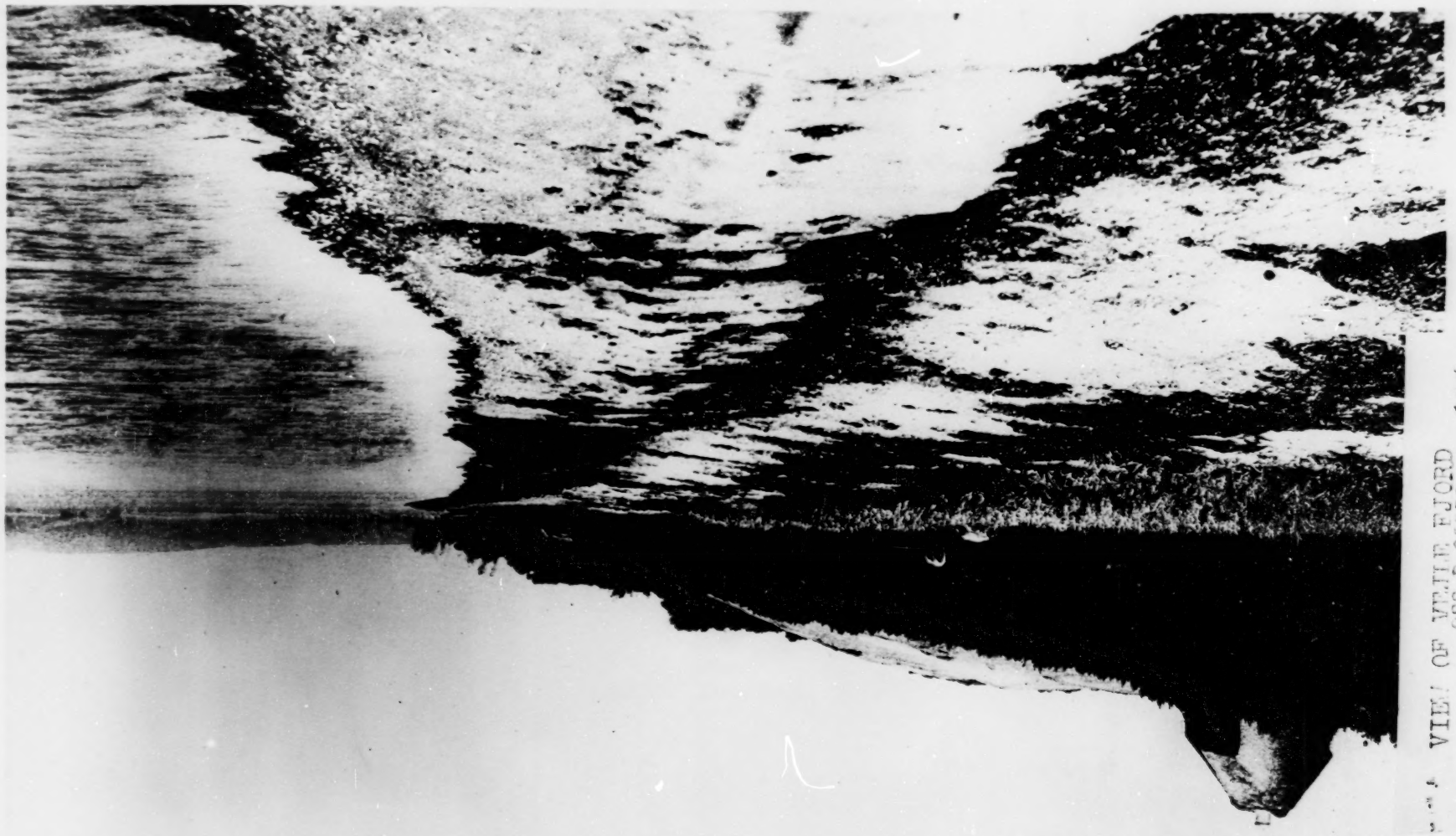
Aarhus from the Air



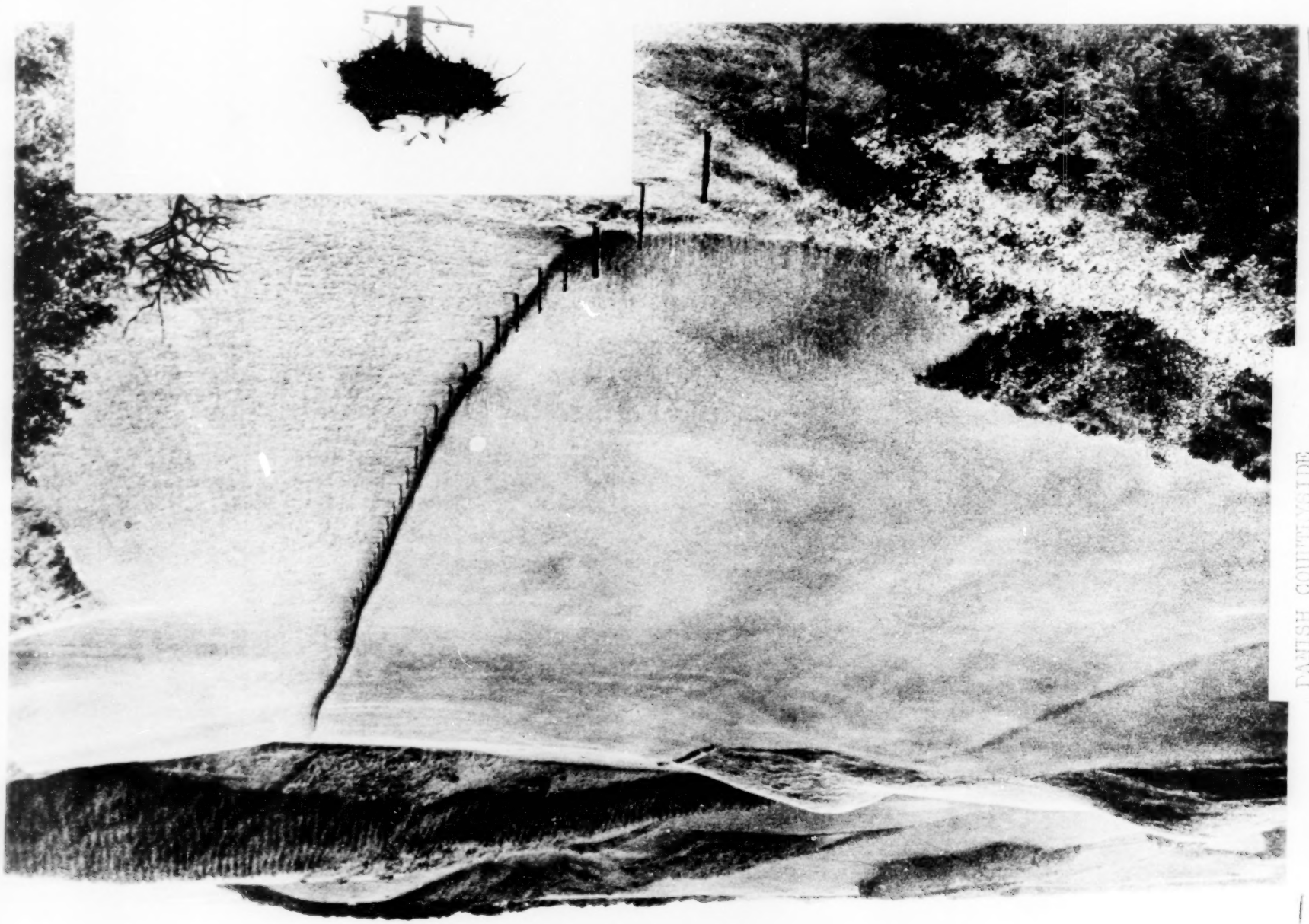
RECLAIMED MARSHLAND BETWEEN RIBE AND TØNDER

OSS R 95558

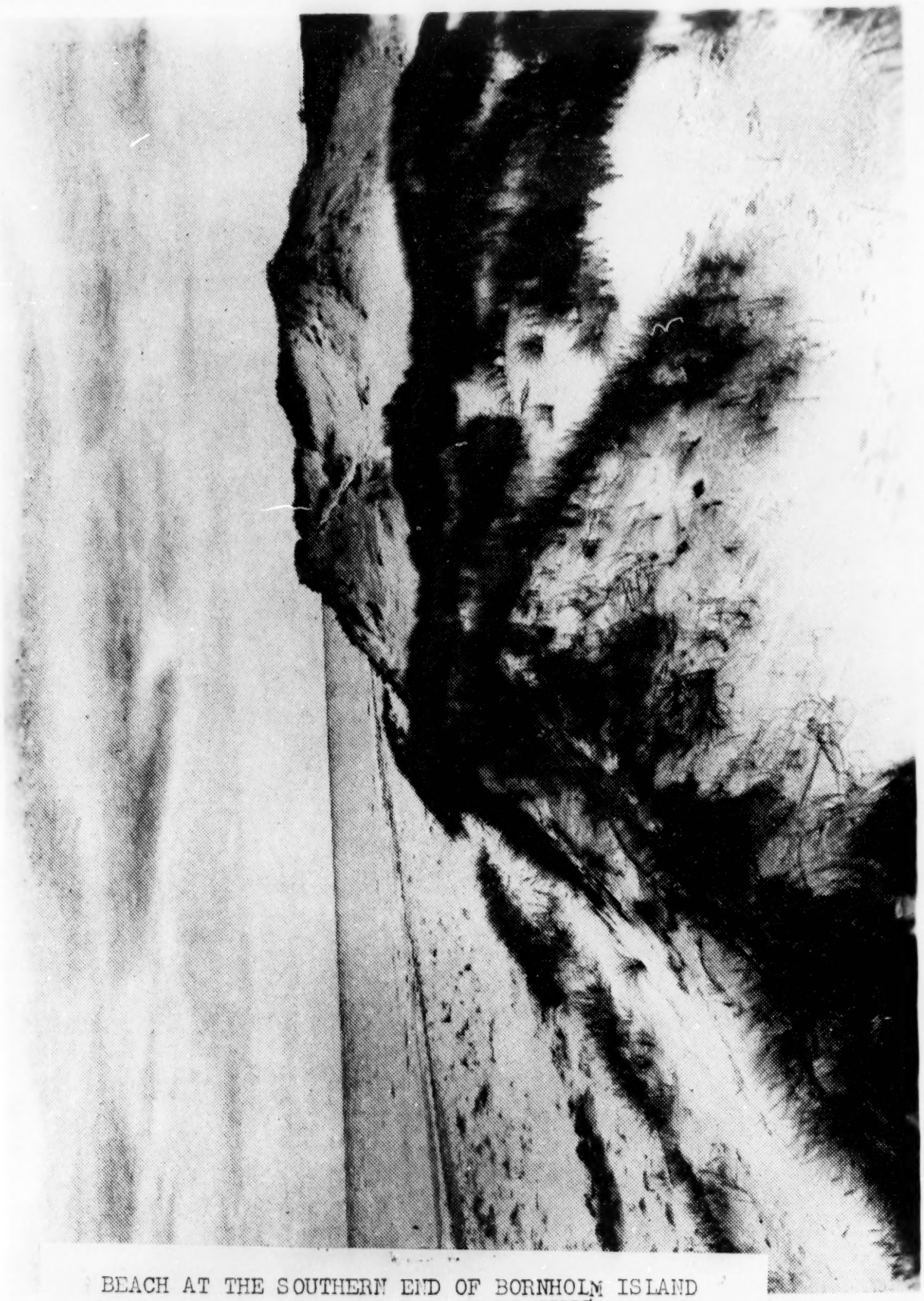
COPENHAGEN HARBOR
OSS R 95564



VIEW OF MAUD FJORD
OSS R 9552



DANISH COUNTRYSIDE
OSS R 95549



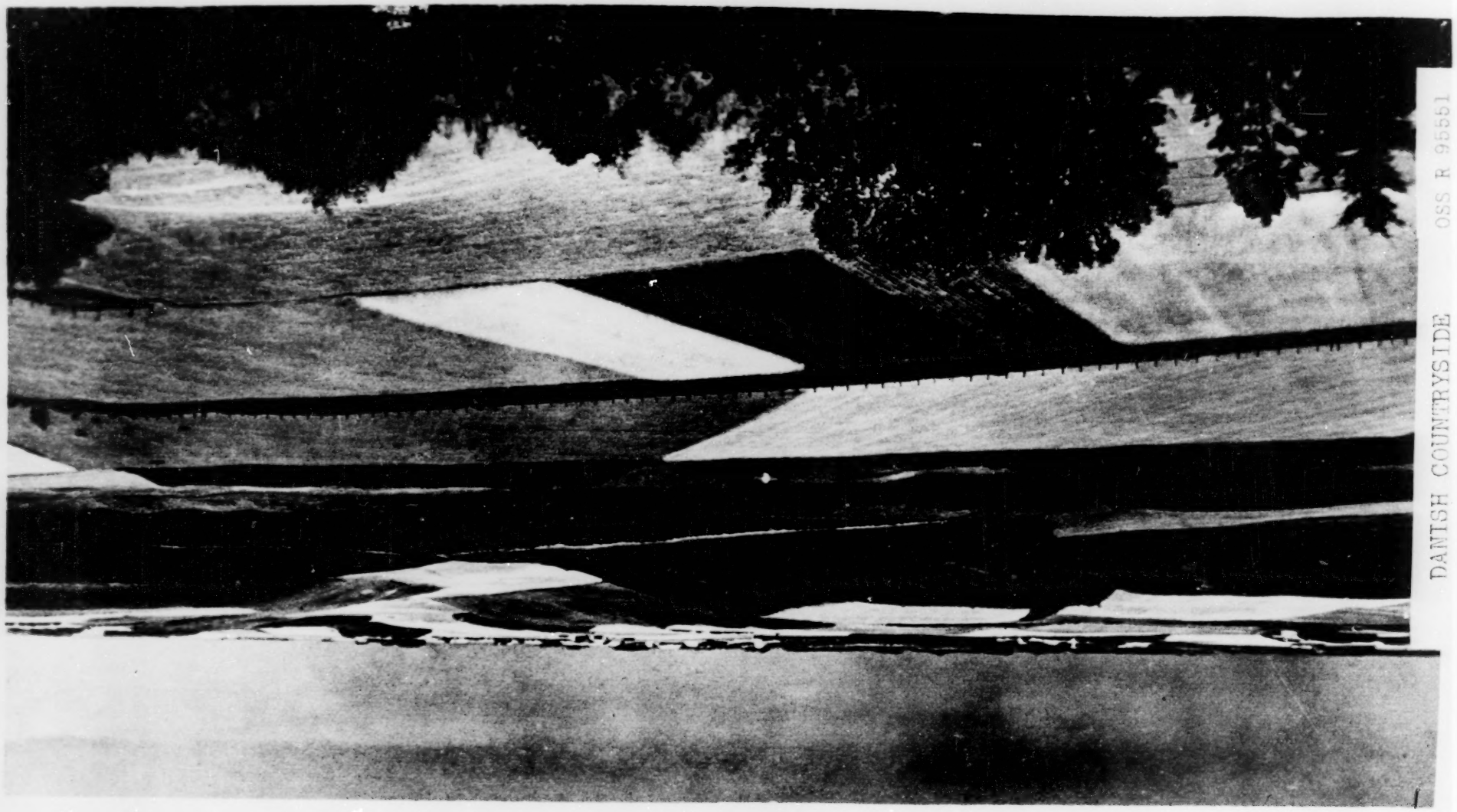
BEACH AT THE SOUTHERN END OF BORNHOLM ISLAND
OSS R 95557

HIMMELBJERG OR "THE MOUNTAIN OF HEAVEN", IN THE SILKEBORG LAKE DISTRICT, COMMONLY BUT WRONGLY CONSIDERED THE HIGHEST POINT IN DENMARK

OSS R 95550

HEATHER-CLAD HILLS AT REBILD

OSS R 95559

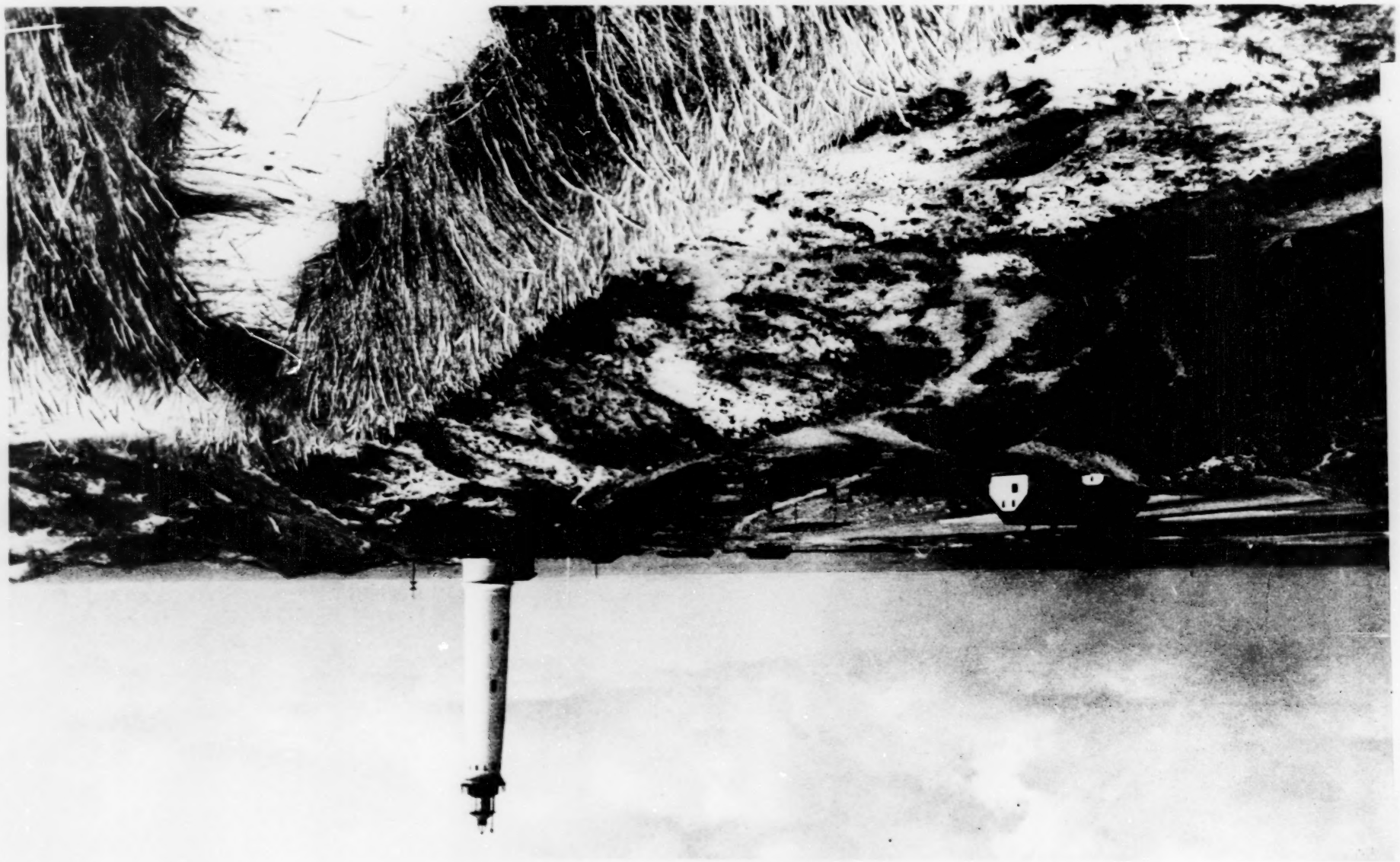


DANISH COUNTRYSIDE OSS R 95551

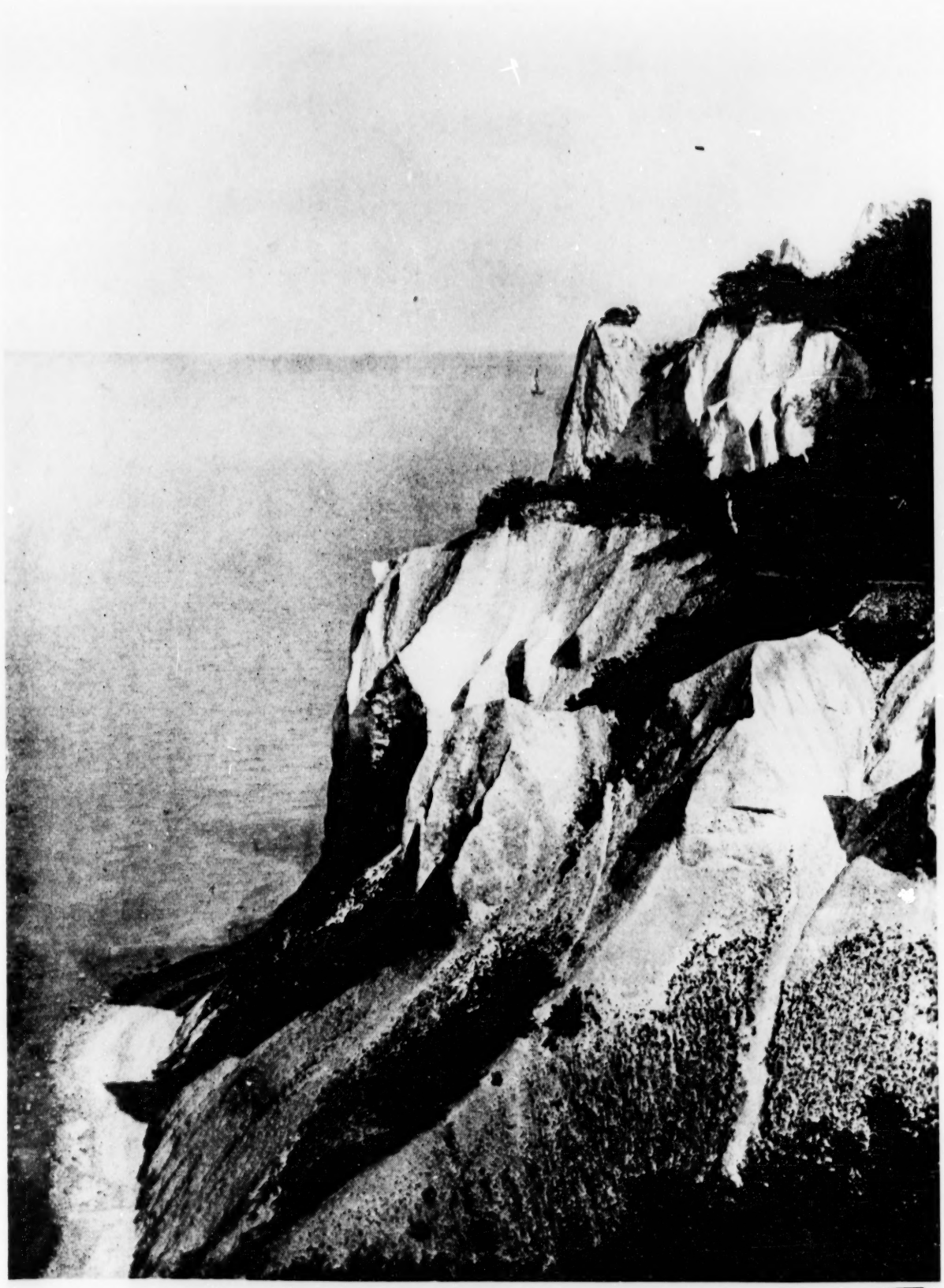
TYPICAL DANISH COUNTRYSIDE
OSS R 95548

MODERN HIGHWAY SHOWING SIDE LANES FOR BICYCLES

OSS R 95546



SCENE ON JUTLAND'S WEST COAST A FEW HUNDRED
FEET FROM THE BEACH
OSS R 95545



THE CHALK CLIFFS ON THE ISLAND OF MOEN

OSS # 95544

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Research and Analysis Branch

R & A No. 729

SURVEY OF DENMARK

VOLUME II - APPENDIX

14 April 1942

Second Edition: 21 October 1943

If and when this study outlives its usefulness to you, please return it to:

Office of Strategic Services
Director, Research and Analysis Branch
25th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

(27386)

CONFIDENTIAL

DENMARK

Table of Contents

Appendix		Page
I.	45 provincial towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1940	1
II.	Table of representative wages for Danish workers	3
III.	Principal towns having factories of military importance	5
IV.	Religious membership in Denmark	8
V.	Medical and sanitary data on Denmark Morbidity and mortality tables	9
VI.	Medical and sanitary data on Denmark Water supply, hospitals, medical practitioners, and disease information	12
VII.	Danish dioceses and their bishops, as of 1938	42
VIII.	Danish newspapers	43
IX.	Data on the chief Danish cities	45
X.	Central light and power stations in Denmark	58
XI.	Table of water works in Danish towns, 1935.	62
XII.	Railroads in Denmark	69
XIII.	Highways and motor vehicles	73
XIV.	Freight turnover for principal ports of Denmark in 1938	76
XV.	List of main ports in Denmark, with facilities	77
XVI.	List of telegraph stations	87
XVII.	Radio stations in Denmark	95

APPENDIX I

45 provincial towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants in 1940.

	Population in 1940
Zealand	
Elsinore	17,965
Roskilde	21,699
Slagelse	16,879
Holbaek	12,790
Naestved	13,232
Korsør	9,896
Kalundborg	7,751
Hillerød	8,199
Køge	9,072
Ringsted	7,049
Vordingborg	9,741
Bornholm	
Rønne	11,012
Lolland	
Nakskov	15,096
Falster	
Nykøbing	15,147
Fyn	
Odense	87,521
Svendborg	19,976
Nyborg	8,994
Middelfart	7,841
North Jutland	
Aalborg	55,652
Hjørring	12,384
Frederikshavn	15,275
Thisted	8,080
Nykøbing	8,119
Hørresundby	7,882
Brønderslev	6,611
East Jutland	
Aarhus	99,881
Randers	32,928
Horsens	30,417
Vejle	25,198
Kolding	25,335
Fredericia	21,971
Silkeborg	14,378
Hobro	6,992
West Jutland	
Esbjerg	33,155
Viborg	18,445
Herning	14,164
Skive	11,412
Holstebro	11,675

	Population in 1940
Varde	7,044
Ribe	6,444
Struer	6,294

South Jutland

Hadersley	16,410
Sønderborg	12,602
Aabenraa	10,316
Tønder	6,234

Source: Statistisk Aarbog, 1942

APPENDIX II

TABLE OF REPRESENTATIVE WAGES TO DANISH WORKERS

A. Crafts and Industries
(1939)

	Capital		Provinces	
	Danish Units Øre per hour	American Units Dollars and Cents per hour	Danish Units Øre per hour	American Units Dollars and Cents per hour
1. Skilled Workers				
Cigar Workers	159	.3180	156	.3120
Glazier Workers	161	.3220	134	.2680
Coopers	192	.3840	159	.3180
Electricians	185	.37	160	.32
Ship Carpenters	207	.4140	170	.34
Typographers	184	.3680	160	.3200
Woodworkers	226	.4520	158	.3160
Masons	263	.5260	171	.3420
2. Unskilled Workers				
Sugar Workers	133			
Textiles	153	.2260	129	.2580
Cement Workers	--	.3060	136	.2720
Iron Workers	152	---	164	.3280
Dock Workers	192	.3040	137	.2740
Wood Workers	138	.3640	175	.35
		.2760	120	.24
3. Female Workers				
Textile Workers	103			
Shoe Workers	100	.2060	92	.1840
Iron Industry	98	.20	84	.1680
		.1960	84	.1680

B. Agricultural Workers
(1939)

	age Under 17		age 17-21		age over 21		Foremen	
	Kr.		Kr.		Kr.		Kr.	
1. Steady Laborers								
Spring & Summer Months	353	70.60	527	105.40	613	122.60	676	135
Winter Months	236	47.20	329	65.80	391	78.20	422	84.40

	Transient Day Laborers		Steady Day Laborers	
	Kr.		Kr.	
2. Wages by Day When Board Included				
Spring Months	5.40	1.096	4.84	.9680
Summer Months	6.19	1.230	5.58	1.116
Winter Months	4.61	.922	4.03	.3060
3. When Supplying Own Board				
Spring Months	6.79	1.3580	5.79	1.158
Summer Months	7.63	1.526	6.71	1.342
Winter Months	5.92	1.184	5.35	1.07

100 Öre = 1 Krone
1 Krone = $.20 approximately

Source: Statistisk Aarbog, 1940, Pp. 149-50.

APPENDIX III

Principal Towns having Factories of Military Importance.

Aalborg

Cement-Aalborg Portland Cement Works.
Corn and Flour Mills - 2 companies.
Machine manufactures - 5 companies.

Aarhus

Crane manufactures.
Aarhus Maskinfabrik. Transport, discharging and screening plants, cranes and grabs.
Diesel Locomotive Manufactures - A/S Frichs.
Electrical Manufactures - 3 companies.
Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Manufactures.
Sabroe Thomas Ths. and Co., Ltd. - Industrial, marine, household and commercial installations of any design and size.
Larger Machinery Manufactures - 8 companies.
Railway Motor Locomotives and Cars - A/S Frichs.
Danish Machinery Company (machine tool manufactures).
Pauser-Ringen (rubber tire manufactures).

Bogense

Cement and Concrete Mixing Machinery Manufactures.
Pedershaab Maskinfabrik A/S.
Machinery Manufactures.

Copenhagen

Agricultural Machinery and Implement Manufactures - 2 companies.
Air Compressor Manufactures - 4 companies.
Asphalt Manufactures - 7 companies.
Bolt and Nut Manufactures - 5 companies.
Boot and Shoe Manufactures - 16 companies.
Bunker coal Merchants
Alfred Christiansen
Copenhagen Bunker Coal Depot Ltd.
Cement Machinery - 2 companies.
Cement (Portland) Manufactures and Exporters
Dansk Cement Central
Two other companies
Chemical Manufactures - 13 companies.
Condensed Milk Manufactures - 11 companies.
Diesel Oil Engine Manufactures
A.B.C. Hansen Company
A/S Frichs, Aarhus
H.C. Johansen
Svendsen Herman Ltd.
Burmeister and Wain - also make Autodiesel
Dry Battery Manufactures - 3 companies.
Electric Dynamo and Generator Manufactures
Svendsen Herman Ltd.
Electric Light Apparatus and Machinery Manufactures.
12 companies.
Grease Manufactures - 2 companies.
Ice Making and Machinery Manufactures - 3 companies.

Iron Foundries - 2 companies
Many Leather Goods and Leather Manufactures.
Motor Car Accessories Manufactures - 7 companies.
Radio Apparatus and Supplies Manufactures - 10 companies.
Ship Chandlers - 12 companies.
Steam Engine Builders - A/S Atlas.

Esbjerg

Machinery Manufactures - 5 companies.
Ship Builders
Esbjerg Skibsbyggeri
Jensen and Lauridsens Skibsbyggeri
Kjeldsen, S. J.

Frederikshavn

Diesel Oil Engine Manufactures.
A/S Frederikshavns Jernstøber og Maskinfabrik.
Motorfabriken "Frederikshavn" Corporation.
Ship Builders - 3 companies.

Grenaa

Machinery Manufactures.
H. Jacobson, M. Meier.

Harmel

2 sawing mills.

Herning

Two Iron Merchants.
Two Machine Manufactures.

Hillerød

Machine Manufactures - 4 companies.

Hobro

Two Cement Manufactures.

Holbaek

Agricultural Implement and Machinery Manufactures.
4 companies.

Holstebro

Iron Foundries - 2 companies.

Horsens

Diesel Oil Engine Manufactures.
Möller and Jochumsen Corporation
Telephone Apparatus Manufactures.
Kristian Kirks Telefonfabriker A/S

Langaa

Machinery Manufactures - 2 companies.

Nykøbing

Machinery Manufactures - 2 companies.

Odense

Cement Manufactures - 3 companies.
Chemical Manufactures - 4 companies.
Condensed Milk Manufactures - 2 companies.
Electric Motor Manufactures - 2 companies.
Machinery Manufactures - 6 companies.
Oil Merchants - 4 companies.
Radiator Manufactures - 2 companies.

Randers

Railway Wagon Builders
Vognfabrikken Scandia Corporation.

Roskilde

Machinery Manufactures - 3 companies.

Skagen

Machinery Manufactures - 3 companies.
Motor Manufactures - Grenen Motorfabrik
Ship Chandlers - 5 companies.

Slagelse

Machinery Manufactures - 2 companies.

Svendborg

Machinery Manufactures - 4 companies.

Vejle

Machinery Manufactures - 2 companies.

Source: Kelly's Directory of Merchants, Manufacturers and Shippers of the World, 1940, vol. I.

APPENDIX IV

Religious Membership in Denmark

Evangelical Lutheran	3,200,372
Roman Catholic	22,137
Baptist	6,989
Jews	5,947
Methodists	4,858
Irvingites	3,459
Adventists	2,622
Reformed	1,164

Source: Nordisk Familjebok, 1921.

APPENDIX V.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY DATA OF DENMARK

(Prepared in the Office of The Surgeon General,
United States Army)

Comparison Between Danish and American
Morbidity and Mortality Tables

COMPARISON BETWEEN DANISH AND AMERICAN
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY TABLES

1939
1940

	Cases		Deaths			U.S.A.	
	Total	Per 100,000 population	Total	Per 100,000 population	Per 100 notified cases	Cases per 100,000 pop.	Deaths per 100,000 pop.
I. Notifiable Diseases							
Typhoid	22	0.6	2	0.1	9.1)	7.4	1.1
Paratyphoid	109	2.9	3	--	--)		
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	55	1.4	14	0.4	25.5	1.3	0.5
Acute anterior poliomyelitis*	98	2.6	12	0.3	12.2	7.5	0.8
Epidemic encephalitis	14	0.4	8	0.2	--	1.4	0.6
Bacillary dysentery	405	10.6	9	--	--	19.3	0.7
Malaria	20	--	1	--	--	61.3	1.1
Diphtheria	1,088	29.	52	1.4	4.8	11.8	1.1
Scarlet fever	9,101	239.	37	1.0	0.4	117.9	0.5
Measles	12,820	337.	31	0.8	0.2	220.8	0.5
German Measles	2,008	53.	--	--	--	--	-
Chickenpox	10,127	266.	5	--	--	212.5	0.1
Whooping cough	37,812	994.	178	4.7	0.5	139.4	2.2
Mumps	2,097	55.	--	--	--	115.1	0.1
Influenza	138,749	3,650.	412	10.8	0.3	440.8	15.4
Tonsilitis	94,949	2,500.	137	3.6	--	--	-
Tracheo-bronchitis	95,763	2,520	180	4.7	--	--	-
Bronchial pneumonia	17,681	4,650	2,187	57.5	12.4)	136.4	54.8
Lobar pneumonia	3,279	86	305	8.0	9.3)		
Acute infectious gastro-enteritis	29,702	781	347	9.1	1.2	--	-
Acute epidemic hepatitis	2,718	71	3	--	--	--	-
Rheumatic fever	2,332	61	57	1.5	--	--	-
Erysipelas	2,935	77	41	1.1	1.4	--	-
Gonorrhea	8,293	218	--	--	--	147.6	-
Chanoroid	76	2	--	--	--	--	-
Syphilis (acquired and congenital)	548	14	83	0.2	7.	347.6	-
Lymphogranuloma inguinale	19	--	--	--	--	--	-
Delirium tremens	7	--	--	--	--	--	-
Chronic alcoholism	--	--	59	1.5	--	--	-

	Cases		Deaths			U.S.A.	
	Total	Per 100,000 population	Total	Per 100,000 population	Per 100 notified cases	Cases per 100,000 pop.	Deaths per 100,000 pop.
II. Non-notifiable Diseases (i. e., incomplete statistics)							
Undulant fever	523	14	4	--	--	2.5	0.1
Weil's disease	46	--	4	--	--	-	-
Scabies	8,161	--	--	--	--	-	-
Botulism	--	--	11	--	--	-	-
III. Chronic Diseases							
Tuberculosis (pulmonary and lyryngeal)	2,806	74	1,102	29	--)		
Tuberculosis (extra-pulmonary)	--	--	239	6	--)	84.0	45.8
Cancer	--	--	5,459	143	--	-	-

* There were 1,243 cases in 1937.

APPENDIX VI.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY DATA ON DENMARK

(Prepared in the Office of The Surgeon General,
United States Army)

Table I

Water Supply in Denmark

Table II

Hospitals

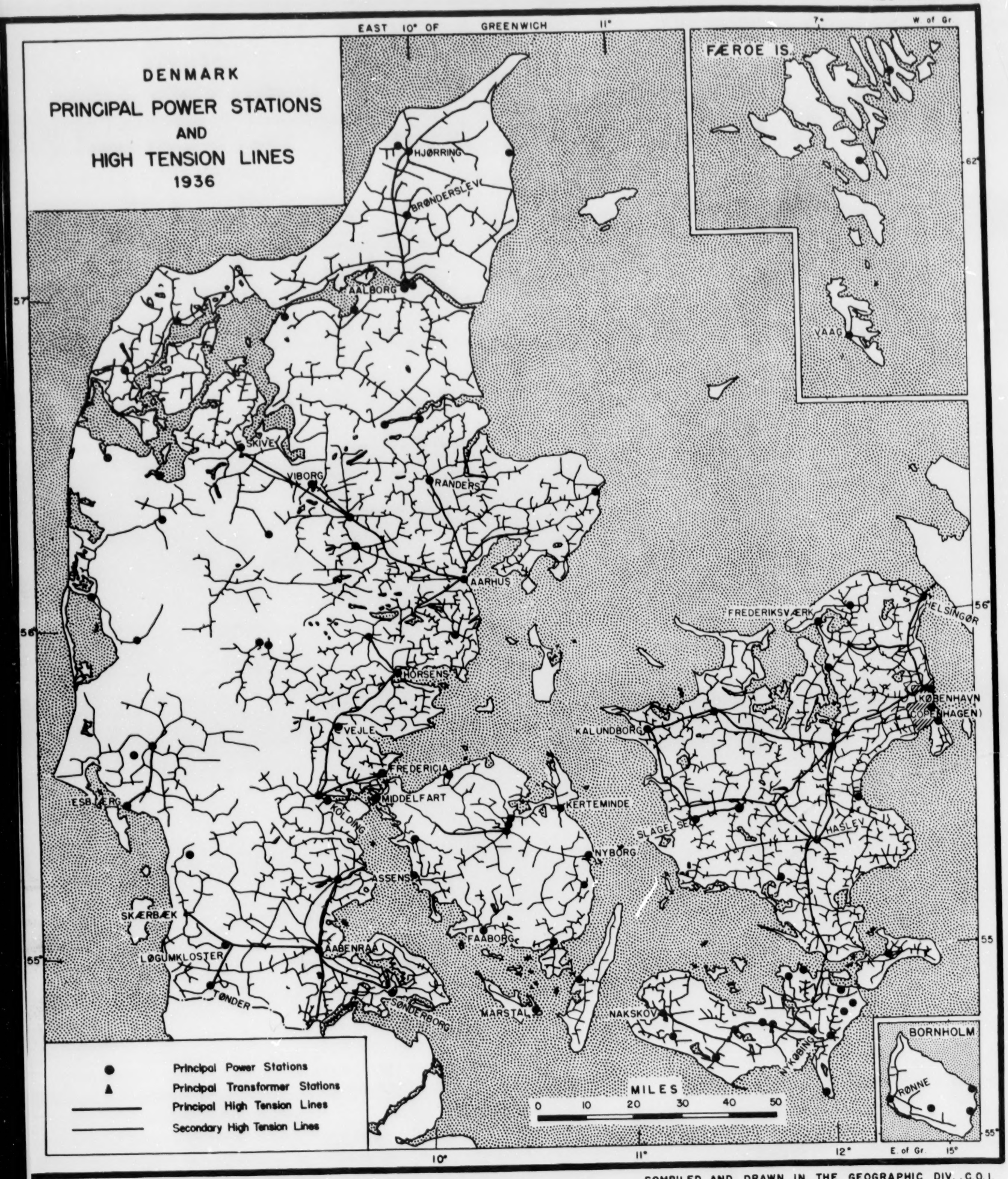
Table III

Medical Practitioners

Table IV

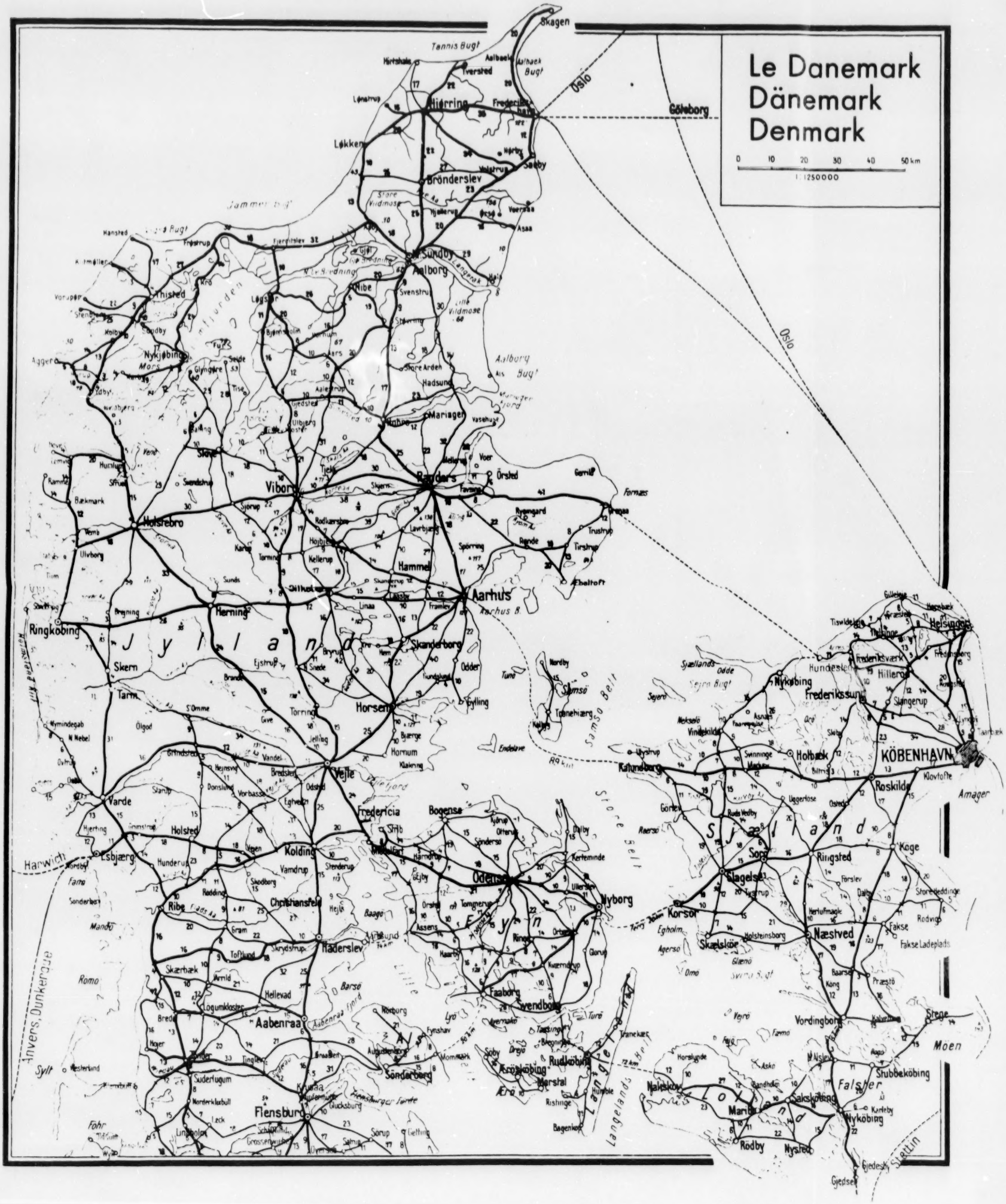
Disease Information

DENMARK
PRINCIPAL POWER STATIONS AND HIGH TENSION LINES 1936



MAP NO. 381 , MARCH 18, 1942

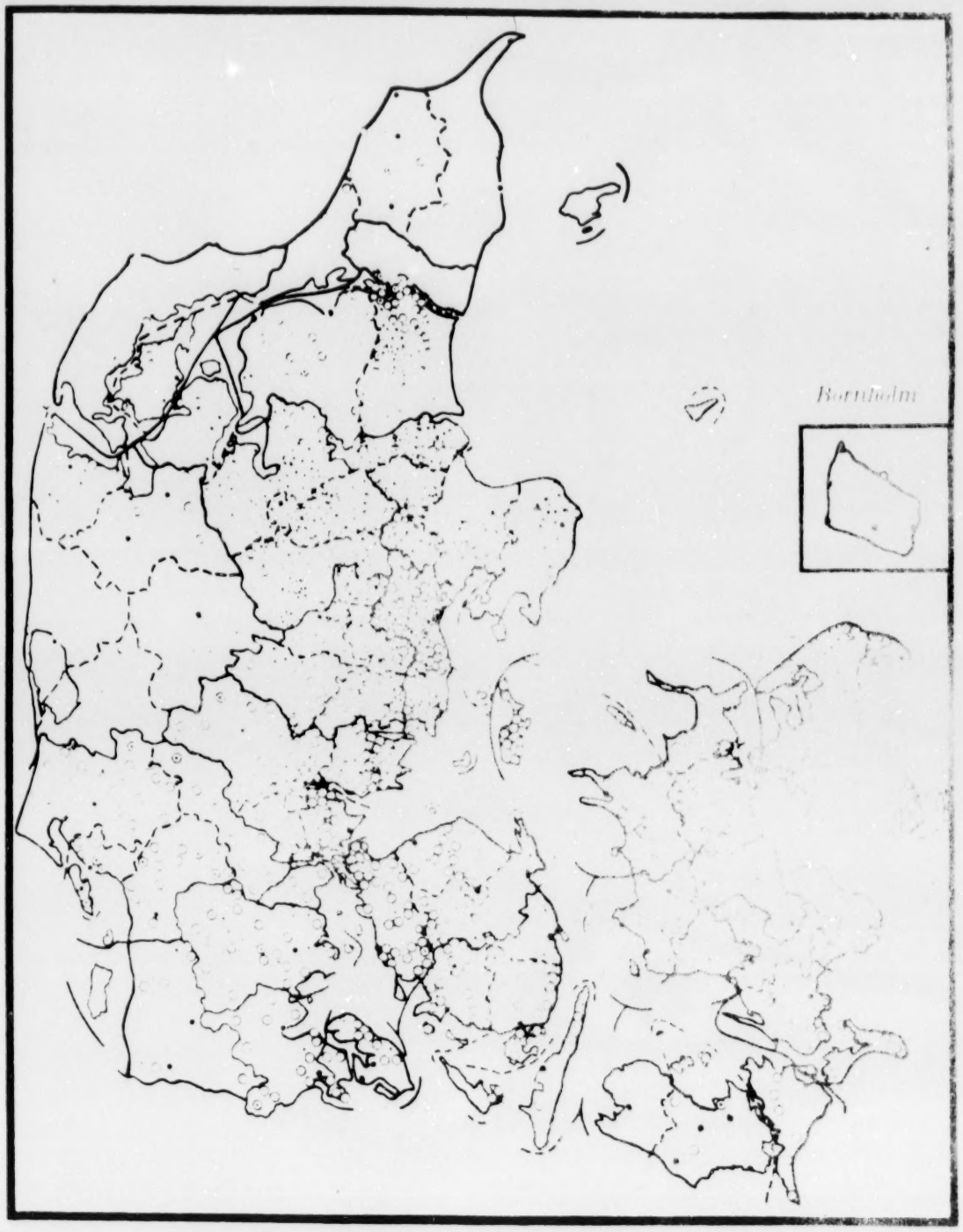
COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DIV. , C.O.I.



"Principal Motor Roads - Numbers are distances between points, in kilometers."

TABLE I
WATER SUPPLY IN DENMARK*

(Medicinalberetning for Den Danske Stat, for Aaret 1935, Udgivet Af Sundhedsstyrelsen, Kobenhavn, 1937)



Vandværker i Danmark 1935. *Waterworks in Denmark.*

Amtslægekredsenes Grænser. *County medical districts.*
Lægekredsenes Grænser. *Medical districts.*
Kommunale Vandværker der forsyner mindst 1000 Personer.
Municipal Waterworks supplying 1000 persons and over.
Kommunale Vandværker der forsyner 100–1000 Personer.
Municipal Waterworks supplying 100–1000 persons.
Kommunale Vandværker der forsyner under 100 Personer.
Municipal Waterworks supplying under 100 persons.
Private Vandværker der forsyner mindst 1000 Personer.
Private Waterworks supplying 1000 persons and over.
Private Vandværker der forsyner 100–1000 Personer.
Private Waterworks supplying 100–1000 persons.
Private Vandværker der forsyner under 100 Personer.
Private Waterworks supplying under 100 persons.

Tab. a. Oprettelsesaar for kommunale Vandværker i Byerne.
Municipal Waterworks in Towns: Opening Date.

County Medical Areas	Antal Vandværker oprettet *No. of waterworks opened*										
	før *before* 1870	1870 79	1880 89	1890 99	1900 09	1910 19	1920 29	1930 34	1935	ikke angiv. *unstated*	ialt *total*
København	1	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	1
Københavns Amtslgk.	»	1	1	1	»	»	»	»	»	»	3
Frederiksborg	»	»	»	2	2	»	»	»	»	»	4
Holbæk	»	»	»	2	1	»	»	»	»	»	3
Sorø	»	»	2	»	2	»	»	»	»	1	5
Præsto	»	»	1	»	2	2	»	»	»	»	5
Bornholm	»	»	»	»	3	2	»	»	»	»	5
Lolland-Falster	»	»	1	1	2	2	»	1	»	»	7
Svendborg	1	1	»	1	1	»	»	1	»	»	5
Odense	1	»	»	»	3	1	»	»	»	»	5
Vejle	1	»	1	1	»	»	»	»	»	»	3
Skanderborg	»	1	»	»	2	»	»	»	»	»	3
Aarhus	»	1	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	1
Randers	»	1	1	»	3	»	»	»	»	»	5
Aalborg	1	»	»	2	»	»	»	1	»	»	4
Hjørring	»	»	1	»	1	1	»	2	»	»	5
Thisted	»	»	1	»	1	»	»	»	»	»	2
Viborg	»	»	»	»	1	1	»	»	»	»	2
Ringkøbing	»	»	1	»	4	»	»	»	»	»	5
Ribe	»	»	1	1	1	»	»	»	»	»	3
Hadersley	»	»	»	1	1	»	»	»	»	»	2
Aabenraa	1	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	1
Sønderborg	»	»	»	»	1	»	1	»	1	»	»	3
Tønder	»	»	»	»	1	»	»	1	1	»	3
Tilsammen *Total*...	6	5	11	13	31	10	»	7	1	1	85

TABLE I (con't)
WATER SUPPLY IN DENMARK

Tab. o. Iltning og Filtrering. Landdistrikterne.
Oxygenizing and Filtering. Rural Areas.

County Medical Areas	Antal Vandværker, der benytter *No. of waterworks using*							Antal Vandværker ialt *Total waterworks*
	aabent Sandfilter *open sand filter*	lukket Trykfilter *closed pressure filter*	flere Filtre *no filter*	uden nærm. Angiv. *unstated* Filtrering *filtering*	Iltning og Filtrering *oxygenizing or filtering*	hverken Iltning eller Filtrering *neither oxygenizing nor filtering*	uangivet *unstated*	
Københavns Amtslgk.	3	2	»	2	38	79	5	129
Frederiksborg	1	»	»	3	29	45	2	80
Holbæk	1	2	»	4	26	62	3	98
Sorø	»	1	»	»	7	40	»	48
Præstø	4	»	»	5	16	41	»	66
Bornholms	»	»	»	»	1	»	»	1
Lolland-Falster	»	»	»	»	9	2	»	11
Svendborg	1	»	»	2	32	17	»	52
Odense	»	2	»	1	33	32	»	68
Vejle	3	2	1	13	25	65	2	111
Skanderborg	1	4	»	5	9	93	1	113
Aarhus	7	2	1	5	9	85	»	109
Randers	1	1	1	27	1	186	14	231
Aalborg	»	1	»	5	3	111	»	120
Hjørring	»	3	»	»	10	26	»	39
Thisted	»	1	»	5	6	27	»	39
Viborg	4	1	1	5	5	249	7	272
Ringkøbing	3	1	»	8	9	26	1	48
Ribe	»	»	»	3	25	19	1	48
De 4 sønderjyske Amtslgk. *The 4 South Jutland counties*	2	3	»	5	13	39	»	62
Tilsammen *Total* ..	31	26	4	98	306	1244	36	1745
I pCt. af samtl. Vandværker *Percentage of all works*	1.8	1.5	0.2	5.6	17.5	71.3	2.1	100.0

Tab. b. Oversigt over Antallet af Vandværker i Forhold til Indbyggertal. Hele Landet.

Number of Waterworks in proportion to Population. Whole country.

County Medical Areas	Folketal $^{5}/_{11}$ 1935 *Population*			Antal Vandværker *Waterworks*			Antal Personer, der faar Vand fra Vandværker *No. of persons served by waterworks*		
	By *Urban*	Land *Rural*	Tils. *Total*	By *Urban*	Ld. *Rural*	Tils. *Total*	By *Urban*	Land *Rural*	Tils. *Total*
København	666269	—	666269	1	—	1	662250	—	662250
Københavns Amtslgk.	136190	223926	360116	5	129	134	134850	167560	302410
Frederiksborg —	30218	89247	119465	4	80	84	28950	36750	65700
Holbæk —	24337	96783	121120	3	98	101	22860	21430	44290
Soro —	38069	76840	114909	5	48	53	39050	15190	54240
Præsto —	24808	92114	116922	5	66	71	23820	11240	35060
Bornholm —	20047	25883	45930	5	1	6	17800	700	18500
Lolland-Falster —	42647	89462	132109	7	11	18	39520	6880	46400
Svendborg —	40652	101693	142345	5	52	57	37100	16760	53860
Odense —	95390	119539	214929	5	68	73	90210	26430	116640
Vejle —	69337	105592	174929	4	111	115	66340	27880	94220
Skanderborg —	47478	66410	113888	3	113	116	46940	20210	67150
Aarhus —	90898	69534	160432	1	109	110	88540	36770	125310
Randers —	45128	107682	152810	5	231	236	43040	42220	85260
Aalborg —	60252	134171	194423	4	120	124	60700	43600	104300
Hjørring —	35823	117438	153261	5	39	44	34300	18740	53040
Thisted —	16465	67589	84054	2	39	41	16200	13080	29280
Viborg —	28143	119228	147371	6	272	278	26210	37950	64160
Ringkøbing —	37578	120681	158259	5	48	53	35390	16570	51960
Ribe —	43790	104286	148076	4	48	52	42150	29750	71900
Haderslev —	16848	46446	63294	2	29	31	16760	8580	25340
Aabenraa —	10184	31124	41308	1	15	16	10000	7660	17660
Sønderborg —	14645	26385	41030	3	12	15	15290	3420	18710
Tønder —	9207	29893	39100	3	6	9	8000	2050	10050
Tilsammen *Total*...	1644403	2061946	3706349	93	1745	1838	1606270	611420	2217690

Landdistrikter. Personer, der faar Vand fra Vandværk, i pCt. af samtlige Indb.
Rural dist's: Persons served by waterworks in pCt. of total population.

Københavns Amtslgk.	74.8	Randers Amtslgk.....	39.2
Frederiksborg —	41.2	Aalborg	32.5
Holbæk —	22.1	Hjørring	16.0
Sorø —	19.8	Thisted	19.4
Præstø —	12.2	Viborg	31.8
Bornholm —	2.7	Ringkøbing	13.7
Lolland-Falster —	7.7	Ribe	28.5
Svendborg —	16.5	Haderslev	18.5
Odense —	22.1	Aabenraa	24.6
Vejle —	26.4	Sønderborg	13.0
Skanderborg —	30.4	Tønder	6.9
Aarhus —	52.9		
		Tilsammen *Total*...	29.7

Til København, hvis Vandindvindingsanlæg efterhaanden har maattet søges længere og længere fra Byen, hører foruden de indenbys Værker (Axeltorv, Vester Søgade, Borups Allé og Islevbro), Anlægene ved Sønderso

Tab. h. Vandværkernes Størrelse indenfor Amtslægekredse. Landdistrikterne.

Size of Waterworks in county medical areas. Rural Areas.

County Medical Areas	Antal Vandværker, der forsyner *No. of waterworks supplying*					
	færre end 50 Personer *under 50 persons*	50—99 Personer *50—99 persons*	100—999 Personer *100—999 persons*	1000 Pers. og derover *1000 pers. and over*	uangivet Antal Personer *unstated*	ialt *total*
Københavns Amtslgk.	11	20	76	20	2	129
Frederiksborg	19	12	33	13	3	80
Holbæk	23	20	51	3	1	98
Sorø	8	6	31	3	»	48
Præstø	10	18	37	1	»	66
Bornholms	»	»	1	»	»	1
Lolland-Falster	»	»	9	2	»	11
Svendborg	4	2	44	2	»	52
Odense	2	6	55	5	»	68
Vejle	19	19	68	4	1	111
Skanderborg	36	19	54	3	1	113
Aarhus	26	17	58	6	2	109
Randers	54	61	111	4	1	231
Aalborg	27	12	72	9	»	120
Hjørring	»	1	33	5	»	39
Thisted	»	2	35	2	»	39
Viborg	130	47	88	7	»	272
Ringkøbing	4	6	35	3	»	48
Ribe	1	4	32	9	2	48
De 4 sønderjyske Amtslgk. *The 4 South Jutland counties*	7	7	41	7	»	62
Tilsammen *Total*	381	279	964	108	13	1745
I pCt. af samtl. Vandværker *Percentage of all waterworks*	21.9	16.0	55.2	6.2	0.7	100.0

Tab. i. Vandværkernes gennemsnitlige Størrelse. Landdistrikterne.

Average Size of Waterworks. Rural Areas.

Vandværker, der forsyner *Waterworks supplying*	Øerne *Islands*				Jylland *Jutland*				Samtl. Landdistrikter *All rural areas*			
	Antal Vandværk. *No. of waterworks*		Antal Personer *No. of persons*		Antal Vandværker *No. of waterworks*		Antal Personer *No. of persons*		Antal Vandværker *No. of waterworks*		Antal Personer *No. of persons*	
	ialt *total*	pCt. *per Cent.*	ialt *total*	pr. Vandv. *per waterw.*	ialt *total*	pCt. *per Cent.*	ialt *total*	pr. Vandv. *per waterw.*	ialt *total*	pCt. *per Cent.*	Ialt *total*	pr. Vandv. *per waterw.*
under 100 Pers.	161	29.1	7120	44	499	41.9	21170	42	660	37.8	28290	43
100—999 Pers..	337	60.9	86540	257	627	52.6	165640	264	964	55.2	252180	262
1000 og derover	49	8.9	209280	4271	59	4.9	121670	2062	108	6.2	330950	3064
uang. Antal Pers. *unstated*	6	1.1	-	-	7	0.6	-	-	13	0.8	-	-
Ialt *Total*	553	100.0	302940	551	1192	100.0	308180	260	1745	100.0	611420	353

Source of water in Rural Areas.

County Medical Areas	Antal Vandværker som tager Vandet fra *No. of waterworks taking water from*								
	Brønde eller Vells vand *Wells water*					Artesisk Boring, evt. med Brønd *Artesian boring sometimes with wells*	Overflade *Surface*	Utangivet Sted *source unstated*	Tilsammen *Total*
	Kilde Vælle *Springs*	under 6 m dyb *under 6 m deep*	6-24 m dyb *6-24 m deep*	25 m dyb og derover *25 m and more deep*	Utangivet Dybde *Depth unstated*				
Kobenhavns Amtslgk.	1	1	22	1	5	95	»	1	129
Frederiksborg	2	1	18	2	2	53	1	1	80
Holbæk	6	6	26	2	1	53	1	3	98
Soro	2	1	13	1	1	30	»	»	48
Præsto	5	1	11	»	1	48	»	»	66
Bornholm	»	»	1	»	»	»	»	»	1
Lolland-Falster	»	»	»	»	»	11	»	»	11
Svendborg	11	3	2	»	»	35	1	»	52
Odense	4	2	14	1	1	46	»	»	68
Vejle	36	11	3	2	»	59	»	»	111
Skanderborg	22	11	21	4	5	49	1	»	113
Aarhus	19	14	16	6	1	53	»	»	109
Randers	17	9	23	35	6	108	1	2	231
Aalborg	5	1	4	20	2	87	»	1	120
Hjorring	2	1	»	»	»	36	»	»	39
Thisted	»	»	1	1	»	37	»	»	39
Viborg	21	7	41	43	5	152	2	1	272
Ringkobing	»	»	1	»	»	46	1	»	48
Ribe	»	2	1	»	»	45	»	»	48
De 4 sonderjyske Amtslgk. *The 4 South Jutland counties*	7	1	2	»	»	52	»	»	62
Tilsammen *Total*	190	72	220	121	30	1095	8	9	1745
Antal Vandværker 1918 *No. of waterworks*	200	56	214	314	15	142	7	»	948
I Procent af hele Ant. 1935	10.9	4.1	12.6	6.9	1.7	62.8	0.5	0.5	100.0
1918 *Percentage of all waterworks*	21.1	5.9	22.6	33.1	1.6	15.0	0.7	»	100.0

for de store Værker paa Oerne og i hele Landet henholdsvis 2541 og 2253 Personer pr. Vandværk, medens Gennemsnitstallet for samtlige Værker for Oerne bliver 359, for hele Landet 291 Personer.

Vandindvindingen foregaar overvejende gennem artesiske Boringer, jfr. Tabel *j*. En Fjerdedel af Værkerne faar Vand fra Brønde, et mindre Antal fra Kilder, og kun ganske enkelte benytter Overfladevand. Det er navnlig de smaa Værker, der tager Vand fra Kilder eller Brønd.

Sammenligningen med 1918 viser den store Fremgang for Boringernes Vedkommende. Tilbagegangen for de andre Vandindvindingsanlæg viser, at ikke alene de nyere Anlæg tager Vand fra Boringer, men at ogsaa ældre Værker er gaaet over hertil, ofte vel i Forbindelse med Udvidelse af Værk og Ledningsnet.

I Sammenhæng hermed kan nævnes, at de jyske Vandværker, der gennemgaaende er mindre og ogsaa ældre end Oernes, forholdsvis hyppig-

Tab. n. Ledningernes Længde og Beskaffenhed. Landdistrikterne.

Length and Kind of Pipe lines. Rural Areas.

County Medical Areas	Antal Vandværker med Ledningsnet *No. of waterworks with pipe-system*						Antal Værker, der benytter *No. of works using*			
	under 1 km	1–3 km	4–9 km	10 km og derover	mangivet *unstated*	ialt *total*	trukne Rør *drawn pipes*	støbte Rør *cast pipes*	Mannesmannske Rør *Mannesmann-she pipes*	uang. el. ikke nærm. betegnede Rør *unstated*
Kobenhavns Amtslgk.	17	39	7	18	48	129	22	78	13	16
Frederiksborg	26	23	8	7	16	80	18	44	5	13
Holbæk	23	48	8	»	19	98	18	61	9	10
Soro	13	16	6	1	12	48	9	24	5	10
Præsto	20	33	7	»	6	66	18	33	6	9
Bornholms	»	»	1	»	»	1	»	1	»	»
Lolland-Falster	»	7	4	»	»	11	»	10	»	1
Svendborg	5	37	8	1	1	52	2	38	9	3
Odense	7	14	15	1	1	68	4	39	17	8
Vejle	28	55	21	1	6	111	40	46	13	12
Skanderborg	36	56	6	1	14	113	49	50	4	10
Aarhus	41	47	10	6	5	109	45	50	1	13
Randers	82	90	13	4	42	231	106	68	»	57
Aalborg	30	61	16	4	9	120	25	64	»	31
Hjorring	8	25	6	»	»	39	4	31	2	2
Thisted	2	29	8	»	»	39	15	23	»	1
Viborg	71	94	12	1	94	272	120	39	»	113
Ringkobing	10	32	1	»	5	48	18	25	1	4
Ribe	11	18	14	1	4	48	9	25	12	2
De 4 sønderjyske Amtslgk. *The 4 South Jutland counties*	14	29	15	1	3	62	17	24	11	10
Tilsammen *Total*	444	783	186	47	285	1745	539	773	108	325
I pCt. af samtl. Vandværker *Percentage of all works*	25.4	44.9	10.7	2.7	16.3	100.0	30.9	44.3	6.2	18.6

Tabel *n* anforte Hovedgrupper, idet man da tillige har taget i Betragtning andre Faktorer saasom Værkets Størrelse, Vandindvindingens Art og lignende. I det anforte Eksempel, »Jernror«, er disse i Almindelighed regnede for stobte Ror. 19 pCt. af Værkerne har det dog ikke været muligt at henfore til nogen bestemt Gruppe, eller Oplysninger har helt manglet.

Ledningerne er ved de mange smaa Værker oftest trukne Ror, der findes ved omtrent en Tredjedel af Vandværkerne, medens ca. 44 pCt. har støbte og 6 pCt. Mannesmannske Ror.

Ledningsmaterialets Art er ret forskelligt paa Oerne og i Jylland.

	Oerne pCt.	Jylland pCt.
Trukne Ror	16,5	37,6
Stobte Ror	59,3	37,3
Mannesmannske Ror	11,6	3,7

TABLE II

HOSPITALS IN DENMARK*

*(Medicinalberetning for Kongeriget Danmark, 1939)
København, 1941.

(Om Sanatorier, Sindssygehospitaler, Aandssvageanstalter etc. se under VII. Side 94 ff.)

1. Egentlige Sygehuse. *Hospitals Proper.*

(As to sanatoria, mental hosp., asylums for the mental defective etc., see VII, p. 94, and Sum., p. 206.)

1939	Senge *Beds*								Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*			Belegning				*Patients*	Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment*									Operativ Virksomhed *Operative activity*			Udgift i Kr. i Regnskabsaaret 1938-39 *Costs in Kroner*	
	Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Vel.kir.sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud og kønssyg. *Skin and ven. d.*	Øre- og øjensyg. *Ear and eye d.*	Sindssygelidende *Mentally diseased*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Kst. sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerskeelever *Student nurses*	1/1 133	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939	Samlet Aftg. sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Indlagte sygdomstilfælde i løbet af aaret *Number of patients*	I alt *Total*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	andre Organer *Extra-pulmonary*	Kræft *Cancer*	Venerisk sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Sindssygdom *Mental diseases*	Epidemiske sygdomme *Epid. diseases*	Forgiftninger *Poisonings*	Lemlæst *Injuries*	I alt *Total*	Tuberculin-Narkose *General narcosis*	Lokale og regionære Anæstesier *Local and region. anæsth.*	Pr. Sygedag *per sick day*	Pr. Kvartal *per quart. day*
1.																													
Rigshospitalet:																													
3 med. Afd., 1 Børne-, 1 Nerveafd.		470	»	»	»						387	4578	207	374	146677	402	18	7	14	13	3	4	66	3	14	431	236	195		
2 kir. Afd., 1 Øre-, 1 Øjenafd.		335	»	»	»						261	4078	153	245	110253	302	5	34	168	7	2	1	10	2	871	2475	1413	662		
1 Afd. for Hud- og Kønssygd.	1279	»	»	»	84	»	»		102	464	144	64	903	»	70	24407	67	»	1	1	142	»	»	1	»	5	»	»	»	11.39	0.97
1 Sindssygeafd. (psykiatr. Klin.)		»	»	»	110	»	»					108	1204	52	102	37723	103	»	»	»	»	728	»	»	122	16	»	»	»		
3 Fødeafd. og 2 gyn. Afd. m. m.		280	»	»	»	»	»					218	5726	33	203	85099	236	64	3	8	99	»	»	20	»	»	849[1]	4112	8		
Kommunehospitalet:																													
3 med. Afd. og 1 Nerveafd.		531	»	»	»						409	5365	614	408	159146	437	46	5	183	36	12	5	64	20	22	»	»	»		
2. 2 kir. Afd., 1 Øre-, 1 Øjenafd.	1164[4]	430	»	»	»				91	269	202	391	6636	271	358	140527	381	9	22	222	9	12	19	34	4	1290	4032	1463	1491	12.17	1.01
1 Afd. f. Hud- o. Kønss. ned. 31/10		»	»	(83)	»							62	664	10	»	10092	28	4	1	5	204	2	1	20	»	27	»	»	»		
1 psykiatrisk Afd.		»	»	»	153	»	»					58	1221	63	82	32039	88	»	»	»	»	535[5]	»	»	136[6]	20[6]	»	»	»		
Øresundshospitalet Afdeling I		»	»	»	»	201	»					146	657	88	122	64792	178	500	»	8	»	»	2	11	»	4	»	»	»		
3. — Afdeling II	479	»	»	»	»	270	»		21	161	32	229	837	75	219	85846	235	452	»	2	6	»	1	9	»	1	»	»	»	12.61	1.27
— Epid.afd. (Karant.afd.)		»	8	»	»	»	»					»	30	1	3	821	2	»	»	»	1	»	1	13	»	»	»	»	»		
4. Blegdamshospitalet	451	»	451	»	»	»	»		17	92	115	416	5756	135	345	136092	372	8	5	2	1	1	2515	976	2	1	»	»	»	10.94	1.01
5. Rudolph Berghs Hospital	192	»	»	192	»	»	»		9	25	38	155	1830	22	137	53211	146	»	»	8	468	3	11	30	»	181	»	»	»	9.89	1.01
Sundby Hospital:																													
1 kir. Afd.		155	»	»	»							132	2986	114	129	58971	162	3	21	88	27	5	2	35	»	570	1978	980	854		
6. 1 med. Afd., 1 Børneafd.	420	225	»	»	»				33	149	90	215	3028	263	224	80779	221	33	10	57	2	2	6	158	32	4	1263	420	390	11.29	0.98
1 Øreafd.		40	»	»	»							43	1126	21	32	18883	52	2	3	29	2	1	2	20	»	9	»	»	»	10.84	0.95
7. Balders Hos., Fil. af K. H. psyk. Afd.	79	»	»	»	79	»	»		3	19	22	80	842	45	65	26131	71	se Kommunehospitalets psykiatriske Afdeling									»	»	»		
Bispebjerg Hospital: 2 med. Afd.		348	»	»	»							347	5266	606	363	125593	343	38	37	152	1	11	4	220	13	2					
8. — 2 kir. Afd.	873	374	»	»	»				56	224	180	358	7737	291	347	142388	389	11	39	324	21	27	3	31	3	987	4906	3370	1311	11.14	0.97
— psykiat. Afd.		»	»	»	151	»	»					202	2124	123	152	64122	175	20	»	22	11	751	»	»	286	46	»	»	»		
Fuglebakkens Børnehospital	157	109	»	»	»				7	27	46	118	1253	66	117	36671	100	»	3	»	2	»	14	157	4	»	»	»	»	8.90	0.80
9. — Tuberkuloseafd.		»	»	»	»	48	»					31	168	3	39	16647	46	132	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	10.55	0.99
10. Dronning Louises Børnehospital	166	166	»	»	»	»	»		6	24	44	150	1139	38	145	52351	144	17	12	»	»	»	23	129	5	»	10	3	»		
Sct. Josephs Hospital: med. Afd.		83	»	»	»							87	823	181	52	36695	101														
11. — kirurg. m. fl. Afd.[4]	340	218	»	»	»				19[3]	59	45	110	2477	72	99	56773	156	11	11	103	62	55	5	51	2	94	1577	*1299	525		
— Specialafd.		39	»	»	»							25	484	18	22	11141	30														
St. Elisabeths Hospital:																													
med. Afd.		50	»	»	»							37	553	52	41	15671	43										»	»	»		
12. kir. Afd.	145	85	»	»	»				10	22	14	40	911	48	52	23718	65	6	1	71	15	1	1	10	5	83	598	432	167		
Specialafd.		10	»	»	»							3	136	2	3	1882	5										»	»	»		
Finseninstitutet:																													
Afd. for Hudsygdomme		»	»	32	»							18	679	3	32	17085	47	»	»	»	16	»	»	»	»	»	656	»	656		
13. med. Afd.	122	41	»	»	»				30[7]	139[7]	29[7]	31	361	7	34	13066	36	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	11.14	0.98
kir., otolaryng. og Øjenafd.		37	»	»	»							22	494	16	32	14931	41	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	535	87	447		
Tuberkulosehosp.		»	»	»	»	12	»					»	»	»	»						under Ombygning									
14. Radiumstationen	104	104	»	»	»	»			11[8]	49	»	73	1520	134	91	36639	100	»	»	1116	»	»	»	»	»	»	207	114	93		
15. Ortopædisk Hospital	205	205	»	»	»	»			9	36	19	95	1837	4	120	63035	173	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	52	887	765	122		
København	6176	4335	459	308	493	531		422	1759	1020	5121	75072	3901	4859	2001233	5480	1439	217	2613	1148	2194	2626	2088	559	4308	20404	14734	6921		

Kommunehospitalet. Efter afsluttet Modernisering toges den psykiatriske Afdeling igen i Brug den 23. Maj, og den Filial af Afdelingen, der havde været indrettet paa Forchhammervejens Skole siden 1937, lukkedes. 31. Oktober nedlagdes IV. Afdeling for Hud- og Kønssygdomme, og der foretoges forskellige Omflytninger af Hospitalets Specialkliniker og Poliklinker. Foranstaltninger til Luftbeskyttelse gennemførtes saavel paa Kommunehospitalet som paa de øvrige af Kommunens Sygehuse. — *Øresundshospitalet.* Der oprettes en Bygning til Opbevaring af Røntgenfilms, samt foretoges forskellige Ombygninger i Sygeafdelinger og Køkkenbygning. — *Blegdamshospitalet.* Der blev nedlagt 3 Barakker à 16 Sengepladser, og Arbejde paabegyndtes af en Sygebygning med 56 Pladser, en Observationsbygning med 36 Pladser og en Bygning til Badeanstalt og Laboratorier. — *Sundby Hospital.* Der foretoges en Modernisering af Røntgenkliniken.

[1]) heraf 2760 obstetriciske Narkoser. [2]) heraf 50 for alle Afdelinger fælles Enestuer, der ikke er medregnet i de enkelte Afdelingers Sengetal, men indgaar i Tallene for »Belægning« og »Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde«. [3]) heri indbefattet Balders Hospital. [4]) nemlig kirurgiske Afdelinger, gynækologisk og ortopædisk Afdeling samt Fødeafdeling. [5]) desuden har 8 praktiserende Læger Indlæggelses- og Behandlingsret. [6]) heraf 336 obstetriciske Narkoser. [7]) fælles med Kysthospitalet. [8]) heraf 2 fælles med Finseninstitutet.

Tabel E. Sygehusstatistik. *Hospital Statistics.*

1. Egentlige Sygehuse. (Fortsat.) *Hospitals Proper. (Continued.)*

1939	Senge *Beds*						Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*			Belægning			
	Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Med.-kir. Sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. Sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud- og Kønssyg. *Cases and diseases of Skin and Genitals*	Sindslidelse *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Anv. Sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerske-elever *Student nurses*	1/1 1939	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939
Frederiksberg Hospital:													
med. Afd. og Børneafd.		184	»	»	»	»				152	2105	210	155
kir., gyn., og otolaryng. Afd.		229	»	»	»	»				198	4059	166	173
1. Afd. for Hud- og Kønssygd.	996	»	»	70	»	»	45	273	133	40	525	4	45
Afd. for Nerve- og Sindssygd.		71	»	»	63	»				157	1320	122	134
Epidemiafdelingen		»	288[1]	»	»	»				162	1598	26	137
Tuberkulosehospitalet		»	»	»	»	71				59	353	36	52
Fødeafdelingen		20	»	»	»	»				7	331	»	12
Diakonissestiftelsens Hospital:													
2. med. Afd. og Børneafd.	257	98	»	»	»	»	12	35	63	64	538	76	77
2 kirurgiske Afd.		159	»	»	»	»				58	1020	46	110
Frederiksberg	1253	761	288[1]	70	63	71	57	308	196	897	11849	716	895
Kbhvn.s Amtssygehus:													
Frederiksberg 1/1—31/5, Gentofte 1/6—31/12.													
kirurgisk Afd.										124	2039	59	93
med. Afd.										85	1413	132	92
epid. Afd. 1/1—31/5										26	173	8	»
Kbhvn.s Amtssygeh., Gentofte:													
2 kir. Afd.		436	»	»	»	»				180	4961	157	189
1. 2 med. Afd.	966	465	»	»	»	»	54	214	225	259	3301	270	222
Øre-, Næse- og Halsafd.		49	»	»	»	»				44	1106	13	44
Øjenafd. 14/11—31/12		16	»	»	»	»				»	30	»	8
2. Kbhvns. Amts Tuberkulosehospital, Lyngby	55	»	»	»	»	55	3	16	»	51	299	35	49
St. Lukasstiftelsen, Gentofte:													
3. kir.-gynækol. Afd.	166	100	»	»	»	»	8	23	37	67	1479	65	60
med. Afd.		66	»	»	»	»				41	541	45	40
Roskilde Amtssygehus:													
4. kir. Afd.	290	120	»	»	»	»	15	28	59	69	1615	70	81
med.-epid. Afd.		120	24	»	»	»				88	1087	80	66
Øre-, Næse-, Hals-Afd.		26	»	»	»	»				12	735	7	16
5. Roskilde St. Maria Hospital	95	95	»	»	»	»	4	10	15	62	1390	64	75
Roskilde Menighedssygehus	60	55	»	2	3	»	2	6	12	50	557	45	»
6. Køge Bys sygehus	60	50	10	»	»	»	2	9	11	30	680	39	43
Kbhvn.s Amtsjgkr. (÷ *Frdbg.*)	1692	1598	34	2	3	55	88	306	359	1188	21408	1089	1078

1939	*Patients*		Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment*									Operationer i Narkose (operative Indgreb)			I alt i Kr. i Regnskabsaaret 1938-39 Udgifter i Kroner	
	Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Gennemsnitlig Opholdstid i Dage *Average duration in days of number of patients*	Tuberkulose: i Lungerne *Pulmonary*	Tuberkulose: i andre Organer end Lungerne *Extra pulmonary*	Kræft *Cancer*	Veneriske Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Sindssygdom *Mental disease*	Epidemiske Sygdomme *Epid. diseases*: til syst. Behdl. fra Indtil.	Epidemiske Sygdomme *Epid. diseases*: andre	Erhvervssygdomme *Professional*	Lavsyner *Injuries*	Operationer *Operations*	Indvendige Sygdomme *Internal diseases*	Lokale og begrænsede Hudsygdomme *Local and Region. diseases*	Pr. Sygedag *per sick day*	Pr. Patient *per treated pers.*
1.	57512	158	21	13	63	4	1	»	119	5	5	»	»	»		
	84802	232	6	40	141	17	1	3	31	2	567	2867	1851	690		
	18075	50	2	»	»	79	»	1	1	»	47	»	»	»		
	58358	160	1	1	2	»	339	»	»	39	-	»	»	»	12.32	0.84
	48679	133	1	2	4	»	»	986	221	»	»	»	»	»		
	21493	59	230	102	1	1	»	»	5	»	»	»	»	»		
	4720	13	»	»	»	1	»	»	15	»	»	»	»	»		
2.	24348	67	3	2	18	»	7	»	9	7	4	»	»	»	—	—
	31491	113	1	2	54	»	»	»	»	2	139	764	655	131		
Frederiksberg	349478	985	265	162	283	102	348	990	401	55	752	3631	2506	821		
	45125	124	»	8	44	4	»	1	5	»	377	1110	640	392	10.86	0.98
	35854	98	7	7	24	2	3	1	156	21	1	»	»	»		
	3014	20	»	2	1	1	»	67	58	»	»	»	»	»		
1.	97288	267	3	37	158	5	4	»	26	2	966	2579	2058	949		
	96410	264	40	15	56	27	9	9	112	68	»	»	»	»	11.33	0.97
	17014	47	1	»	4	1	1	1	67	»	6	1203	475	798		
	495	11	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	2	21	»	»		
2.	19867	54	249	45	»	3	1	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	8.12	1.10
3.	36098	99	3	»	50	»	10	»	»	»	»	728	855[1])	12	—	—
	16548	45										»	»	»		
4.	36010	99	2	10	49	11	1	»	7	1	430	1159	787	354		
	26817	73	5	12	16	7	5	116	78	6	»	»	»	»	8.72	1.04
	9486	26	1	4	»	»	»	3	58	»	32	952	465	154		
5.	33067	91	6	11	25	»	6	»	31	7	173	564	377	202	7.12	1.00
	17659	48	1	2	10	1	10	»	»	»	20	114	206	15	7.65	1.20
6.	17908	49	1	1	9	5	5	30	23	4	85	214	158	45	10.09	1.26
Kbhvn.s Amtsjgkr. (÷ *Frdbg.*)	508660	1415	319	154	446	67	55	228	621	109	2092	8644	6021	2921	—	—

[1]) incl. 24 Sengepladser i Evakuations- og Reservebarak samt 14 i Isolationsafdelingen.

Frederiksberg Hospital har fra 1. Juli overtaget Kbenhavns Amts Sygehus paa Frederiksberg, hvorved Sygehusets Epidemiafdeling er udvidet til 288 Pladser og samtidig har overtaget Behandlingen af Patienter med epidemiske Sygdomme fra Kbenhavns Amtsraadskreds. *Diakonissestiftelsens Hospital* er udvidet med en ny kirurgisk Afdeling paa 74 Pladser, der blev taget i Brug 1. September. Sygehuset har ialt faaet 111 nye Sengepladser.

[1]) incl. 24 Sengepladser i Evakuations- og Reservebarak samt 14 i Isolationsafdelingen.

[1]) heraf 139 obstetricinke Narkoser.

1. Juni ophørte Driften af *Kbenhavns Amts Sygehus paa Frederiksberg*, og de her ligtilsluttende Operationsbygning toges i Brug; en ny Afdeling for Øjensygdomme aabnedes *samme*. I December toges det ny Sygehus i Brug. Det rummer 120 Pladser paa hver af 31. December nedlagt som selvstændigt Sygehus og 1. Januar 1940 overtaget af Roskilde Sygehuse. — *Køge Sygehus* har anskaffet Stofskifteapparat.

Amtssygehuset i Gentofte, hvor en ny Sygebygning med 14. Novbr. En større Udvidelse af Modtageafdelingen har fundet Sted. — *Roskilde Amts* de to Afdelinger (1 medicinsk og 1 kirurgisk). — *Roskilde Menighedssygehus* er under Amt og By, hvorfor Sygehuset fra sidstnævnte Dato benævnes »Roskilde Amts og Bys

Tabel E. Sygehusstatistik. *Hospital Statistics.* **1. Egentlige Sygehuse.** (Fortsat.) *Hospitals Proper. (Continued).*

	Sengе *Beds*					Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*			Belægning *Patients*						Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment*									Operationer *Operations*			Udgift i Kr. i Regnskabsaaret 1938-39 *Costs in Kroner*	
	Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for*																									
1. Hillerød Amts- og Byssygehus	135	105	26	•	4	4	20	20	82	1396	101	78	32910	90	4	1	35	6	1	98	35	3	165	317	433	126	9.32	1.20
2. Esbønderup Amtssygehus	76	18	27	•	1	3	8	15	52	1078	53	72	27608	76	11	10	10	10	7	67	18	4	138	557	388	198	8.30	1.09
3. Helsingør Øresundshospital	106	85	18	•	3	5	11	27	80	1131	81	50	32381	89	12	3	33	10	7	81	62	13	151	629	418	98	11.12	1.39
4. Usserød Amtssygehus	90	69	20	•	1	1	12	11	85	1252	81	70	29796	82	3	3	30	5	5	87	23	4	121	631	336	131	8.06	1.05
5. Frederikssund Amts- og Byssygehus	100	81	24	•	1	1	16	16	83	1145	63	102	36714	101	5	2	24	1	5	96	11	8	174	822	424	203	8.10	1.13
6. Frederiksværk Amts- og Byssygehus	40	31	11	•	1	2	6	9	31	714	31	31	17289	47	2	5	26	1	3	26	23	•	96	359	269	61	10.28	1.14
Frederiksborg Amtslgkr.	562	422	129	•	11	20	76	101	413	7304	410	406	176698	485	37	24	158	33	31	455	172	32	845	3318	2268	817		
Esbønderup Amtssygehus. Modernisering og Ombygning tilendebragtes i Juli Maaned.																												
1. Hofbro Amtssygehus kirurg. Afd.	161	80	•	•	•	7	16	30	68	1585	84	71	35471	97	4	6	46	7	1	1	2	1	300	884	598	163	7.22	1.14
med. Afd.		31	•	•	•				51	624	15	46	23168	63	2	•	9	•	2	•	•	3	•	•	•	•		
epid. Afd.		•	20	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	165	26	•	•	•	•	•		
Tub.hospit.		•	•	•	24				18	18	11	17	6492	18	63	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
2. St. Elisabeths Hosp. (med. Afd.)	50	50	•	•	•	2	11	•	51	401	31	29	17704	49	2	1	11	1	7	•	4	1	•	•	•	•	—	—
3. Kalundborg Amtssygehus	[1]143	89	[1]19	1	1	4	8	14	103	1197	63	74	32919	90	1	12	27	8	1	94	15	8	131	688	381	134	7.87	1.14
4. Sæby Amtssygehus	60	50	10	•	•	2	6	10	33	876	36	46	19901	55	2	20	13	3	10	41	12	2	93	277	207	49	8.46	1.48
5. Nykøbing S. Amtssygehus	77	52	20	5	•	2	9	9	44	760	38	50	19190	53	3	1	26	7	3	58	2	1	121	462	310	66	7.66	1.01
6. Tranebjerg Amtssygehus Samsø	55	55	•	•	•	2	4	7	22	561	38	26	11152	31	4	•	18	1	6	2	12	•	75	242	147	50	9.63	1.09
Holbæk Amtslgkr.	546	413	99	9	1	24	19	54	70	380	6052	319	362	166297	456	81	40	151	27	30	361	73	16	723	2553	1643	462	—	—

[1]) heraf 8 Senge i Karantæneafdeling og 16 i Epidemibygningens Reserveafdeling.

1. Sorø Amtssygehus	84	68	16	-	•	3	7	14	55	686	49	63	21542	59	1	1	20	1	5	48	1	3	68	178	160	15	6.55	0.95
2. Ringsted kommunale Sygehus	140	101	38	•	1	4	13	30	122	1410	75	116	51019	140	3	3	23	13	•	73	162	5	207	412	319	39	6.79	1.09
3. Haslev Amtssygehus	76	54	22	•	•	2	7	11	46	745	74	52	19717	54	2	•	13	•	7	52	2	•	69	341	197	100	6.60	1.04
4. Slagelse Centralsygeh. kirurg. Afd.	[2]219	69	-	•	•	8	27	12	97	1860	101	133	52028	143	5	2	50	30	6	20	8	10	111	794	622	85	8.14	0.97
med. Afd.		[2]113	22	12	3																							
5. Skelskor kommunale Sygehus	76	56	20	•	•	2	6	9	42	582	38	36	16884	46	3	4	10	5	3	35	32	4	51	271	195	16	[3])	—[3])
6. Korsør kommunale Sygehus	74	48	26	•	•	2	8	13	46	579	53	64	19846	54	3	3	20	2	3	28	18	1	72	294	210	96	8.83	0.98
7. Rude Sygehus	10	10	•	•	•	1	1	1	6	149	5	5	2253	6	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	49	18	3	6.37	0.81
Sorø Amtslgkr.	679	519	144	12	4	22	69	120	414	6011	395	449	183289	502	17	13	137	51	24	256	223	23	578	2339	1721	354	—	—

Ringsted Sygehus har i nogle Maaneder benyttet en Barak med 20 Senge. *Slagelse Centralsygehus.* Sygehuset er delt i en kirurgisk og en medicinsk Afdeling, der toges i Brug som saadanne 1. August. Der er bygget ny medicinsk Afdeling med 97 Sengepladser samt indrettet ny Røntgenafdeling og Badeafdeling, og ny Funktionærbolig til 84 Personer er opført.

[1]) Heraf 16 Pladser som Rekonvalescentafdeling for Kvinder. [2]) Sygehuset drives sammen med Byens Alderdomshjem.

1. Næstved Amtssygeh. kirurg. Afd.	200	90	30	•	•	10	33	13	90	1980	86	106	44524	122	1	9	62	9	•	127	26	•	281	1090	512	459	12.92	1.48
med. Afd.		80	•	•	•				39	1010	58	48	27129	74	5	1	39	•	2	2	13	12	•	•	•	•		
2. St. Elisabeths Hosp. (med. Afd.)	66	66	•	•	•	2	8	1	29	228	27	24	11416	31	•	1	5	•	12	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	—	—
3. Storehedinge By- og Amtssygehus	53	41	12	•	•	[2])	4	5	39	779	24	36	14658	40	3	10	15	1	2	26	13	3	82	468	344	59	7.96	0.97
4. Fakse Amtssygehus	120	91	16	•	•	6	22	25	75	1469	71	58	34320	94	•	3	30	4	2	91	22	3	219	1098	791	150	10.24	1.12
Tuberkulosehospital		•	•	•	13				3	26	10	4	2830	8	22	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
5. Vordingborg Bysygehus	65	45	20	•	•	3	5	15	73	851	38	56	24201	66	5	9	17	8	6	93	33	12	81	413	339	29	7.17	0.81
6. Præstø Bysygehus	10	8	•	2	•	[1])	1	1	1	43	1	5	1202	3	1	•	1	•	•	•	4	•	2	5	3	5	9.43	1.25
7. Stege Amtssygehus	70	52	18	•	•	2	9	11	36	837	15	55	21868	60	7	5	14	11	7	27	2	4	45	204	143	16	8.37	1.15
Præstø Amtslgkr.	584	473	96	2	•	13	26	82	101	385	7223	360	392	182148	498	44	38	183	33	31	366	114	34	710	3278	2132	718	—	—

I Juni aabnedes paa *Næstved Amtssygehus* et medicinsk Laboratorium, der ledes af Overlægen paa medicinsk Afdeling. **Laboratoriet er aabent for Patientundersøgelse 2 Gange ugentlig, medens Blodprøver og andet Undersøgelsesmateriale kan indsendes daglig. Henvisningssedler og Glas til Indsendelse af Prøver kan rekvireres fra Laboratoriet. Der er i det siden Oprettelsen forløbne Tidsrum foretaget 873 Undersøgelser paa 390 Patienter. 1. Juni aabnedes tillige en nyindrettet Fødeafdeling med Plads til 10 fødende; den ledes af kirurgisk Afdelings Chef, og der er fast Jordemoder til Betjening af de fødende.**

[1]) Privat ansat Reservelæge. [2]) Samtlige Byens Læger har Indlæggelses- og **Behandlingsret.**

Tabel E. **Sygehusstatistik.** *Hospital Statistics.* 1. **Egentlige Sygehuse.** (Fortsat.) *Hospitals Proper. (Continued)*

1939	Senge *Beds* ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Med. kir. Sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. Sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud- og Kønssyg. *Diseases of skin & of genito-urinary system*	Sindssygdomme *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses* Læger *Physicians*	Ass. Sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerskeelever *Student nurses*	Belægning *Patients* 1/1 1939	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939	Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Daglig forholdsmæssig Belægning *Daily number of patients*	Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment* Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Erysipelas *Erysipelas*	Kræft *Cancer*	Veneriske Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Tilskadekomne *Wounds &c.*	Operationer *Operations* Større *Major*	Mindre *Minor*	Fødsler *Confinements*	Andre *Others*	Udskrevne Patienter *Discharged patients* Helbredede *Cured*	Bedrede *Relieved*	Uforbedrede *Unrelieved*	Døde *Deaths*	Antal Ambulante Konsultationer *Number of out-patients*	Nyskrevne *New cases*	Gengangere *Old cases*	Gennemsnitlig Opholdstid for Patienter udskrevne i Aaret *Average duration of stay of patients discharged during the year*	Gennemsnitlig Belægning i Forhold til Folkemængden *Average number of patients in proportion to the population*
1. Rønne Amtssygehus: kir. Afd.	130	78	•	•	2	•	6	14	33	60	1089	54	56	25391	70	1	8	23	3	2	•	4	•	163	618	424	222					
med. Afd.		25	•	•	•	•				48	703	24	48	20130	55	14	15	9	6	55	•	78	9	5	•	•	•	7.05	0.99			
epid. Afd.		•	25	•	•	•				11	70	•	3	1926	5	•	•	•	•	•	50	21	•	•	•	•	•					
2. Bornholms Tuberkulosehospital	36	•	•	•	•	36	2[1]	2	3	29	59	7	27	12401	34	53	21	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8.54	1.37			
3. Nexø Sygehus	32	19	13	•	•	•	1	2	4	15	217	12	20	6966	19	1	•	5	•	3	21	10	•	18	80	53	14	6.76	1.06			
4. Aakirkeby Sygehus	45	45	•	•	•	•	2	4	7	34	500	35	24	12918	35	1	3	13	4	2	•	5	•	21	121	74	13	5.14	1.09			
5. Allinge Sygehus	25	25	•	•	•	•	1	2	3	21	248	15	16	8837	24	1	1	6	3	2	•	5	•	21	91	56	7	7.28	0.91			
6. Svaneke Sygehus	10	10	•	•	•	•	1	2	1	9	187	6	9	3640	10	•	•	1	1	1	•	•	•	21	1170	741	305					
Bornholms Amtslgkr.	278	202	38	•	2	36	11	26	51	227	3073	153	203	92209	252	71	48	57	17	45	71	118	10	317								

Svaneke Sygehus. I en Tilbygning er indrettet Opholdsstue for oppegaaende Patienter samt 2 Værelser for Sygeplejersker.
[1]) Fælles med Rønne Amtssygehus.

1. Nykøbing F. By- og Amtssygehus: med.-kir. Afd.	171	131	•	•	2	•	5	16	25	112	1937	123	85	53895	148	7	22	66	16	9	2	20	12	258	1062	986	62	7.55	1.03			
Epidemiafd.		•	38	•	•	•				25	162	5	5			•	•	•	•	•	198	34	•	•	•	•	•					
2. Stubbekøbing By- og Amtssygehus	33	30	•	2	1	•	1	5	6	31	357	29	34	13737	38	20	7	7	•	•	•	5	1	47	136	82	54	9.59	1.45			
3. Sakskøbing Bysygehus	41	41	•	•	•	•	2	6	•	27	450	29	47	14165	39	•	1	16	8	6	•	•	•	33	150	144	6	7.38	1.18			
4. Maribo Amts- og Bysygehus med. Afd.	116	86	30	•	•	•	4	13	11	76	664	55	63	27808	76	3	2	16	5	1	79	16	7	1	•	•	•	8.97	1.35			
5. Rødby Bysygehus	24	24	•	•	•	•	1[1]	3	•	16	319	18	20	6529	18	1	•	4	3	•	•	5	•	29	71	57	14	4.67	—			
6. Nakskov By- og Amtssygehus	125	110	•	13	2	•	4	14	22	84	1708	88	93	42609	117	18	3	10	26	13	2	4	11	231	913	615	258	8.14	1.03			
7. — Epidemisygehus	35	•	35	•	•	•	1[2]	1	•	25	94	5	12	3456	9	•	•	•	•	•	83	•	•	•	•	•	•	6.65	1.20			
Lolland-Falster Amtslgkr.	545	422	103	15	5	•	18	58	64	396	5691	352	359	162199	445	49	35	149	58	29	364	84	31	599	2332	1884	394	—	—			

Sakskøbing Bysygehus. En Tilbygning med 16 Pladser toges i Brug 1. Juni.

[1]) Desuden har Byens Læger Indlæggelses- og Behandlingsret. [2]) Kredslægen.

1. Svendborg Amts- og Bysygehus	197	177	16	•	4	•	7	31	38	176	2149	117	174	76214	209	10	25	115	21	19	158	39	11	260	979	770	286	8.82	0.93			
2. — St. Maria Hospital	36	36	•	•	•	•	3	2	3	10	561	3	10	8895	24	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1227	432	805	—				
3. Ringe Amtssygehus	68	52	16	•	•	•	3	10	14	53	1003	54	59	24533	67	•	4	22	4	3	1	7	2	145	552	273	129	7.55	0.97			
4. Nyborg Bysygehus: med.-kir. Afd.	96	67	•	•	4	•	4	13	23	62	930	79	38	23701	65	9	9	13	7	7	•	14	7	126	423	209	134	10.25	0.96			
Epidemisygehus (By og Amt)		•	25	•	•	•				9	167	2	11	4661	13	•	•	•	•	•	79	2	•	•	•	•	•					
5. Faaborg Amts- og Bysygehus: med.-kir. Afd.	155	120	•	•	•	•	4	19	26	106	1367	89	97	43569	119	11	2	34	7	12	•	•	7	138	536	241	260	7.89	0.95			
epidemisk Afd.		•	35	•	•	•				7	62	•	2	2182	6	•	•	•	•	•	57	31	•	•	•	•	•					
6. Rudkøbing Amts- og Bysygehus	107	85	20	•	2	•	4	13	18	68	1141	72	62	35860	98	2	20	35	4	9	122	27	9	107	508	421	117	8.39	0.93			
7. Ærøskøbing Sygehus	60	48	12	•	•	•	2	6	12	36	480	18	55	15834	43	5	7	13	2	7	6	6	•	33	286	210	76	9.56	1.05			
Svendborg Amtslgkr.	719	585	124	•	10	•	27	94	134	527	7860	434	508	235449	644	37	67	232	48	57	423	126	36	809	4511	2556	1807	—	—			

Svendborg Amts- og Bysygehus. Nyt Laboratorium og nyt Kapel er taget i Brug. — Røntgenafdeling og 2 Spædbørnsstuer med 6 Pladser er indrettet. — *Ærøskøbing Sygehus.* Det gamle Sygehus er indrettet til Funktionærbolig. *Faaborg Sygehus.* Der er opført ny Læge- og Portnerbolig. — *Rudkøbing Sygehus.* Ny 1. Januar toges det ny Sygehus i Brug med 48 medicinsk-kirurgiske og 12 epidemiske Senge-

Tabel E. Sygehusstatistik. *Hospital Statistics.*

1. Egentlige Sygehuse. (Fortsat.) *Hospitals Proper. (Continued.)*

1939	Senge *Beds*						Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*			Belægning			
	Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Med. kir. Sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. Sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud- og Kønssyg. *Fever and skin d.*	Sindssygdomme *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Ass. Sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerskelever *Student nurses*	1/1 1939	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939
Odense Amts- og Bysygehus:													
kirurgisk Afd.		190	»	»	»	»				162	2843	135	143
medicinsk Afd.		178	»	»	»	»				160	1999	164	134
1. Epidemisygehus	654	»	135	»	»	»	30	100	147	91	1125	46	61
gynækol.-obstet. Afd.		101	»	»	»	»				85	1792	38	65
Radiumstationen		50	»	»	»	»				29	852	76	26
Odense St. Josephs Hospital:													
Amts- og Bysygeh.'s Øjenafd. fra 1/1		20	»	»	»	»				»	286	1	9
2. Øre-, Næse og Halsafd. fra 1/1	127	50	»	»	»	»	5[1]	15	17	»	1222	24	40
private Afdelinger		57	»	»	»	»				50	1882	48	69
3. Odense Børnehospital	25	25	»	»	»	»	1	3	5	21	139	13	18
4. Bogense By- og Amtssygehus	40	30	10	»	»	»	2	5	4	36	484	22	28
5. Assens By- og Amtssygehus	130	98	32	»	»	»	3	9	15	78	1329	73	79
6. Aarup Tuberkulosehospital	73	»	»	»	»	73	3	9	»	61	237	26	70
7. Middelfart Amts- og Bysygehus	112	85	27	»	»	»	3	11	14	94	1345	89	93
Odense Amtslgkr.	1161	884	204	»	»	73	47	152	202	867	15335	755	835

1939	*Patients* Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Daglig Gennemsnitsbelægning *Average daily number of patients*	Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment* Tuberkulose i Lungerne *Pulmonary*	i andre Organer *Extra pulmonary*	Kræft *Cancer*	Veneriske Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Sindssygdom *Mental disease*	Epidemiske Sygdomme *Epid. diseases* til veterinær Beh. *For treat.*	andre *others*	Forgiftninger *Poisonings*	Læsioner *Injuries*	Operativ Virksomhed *Operative activity* Operationer *Operations*	Universelle Narkoser *General narcosis*	Lokale og regionære Anæstesier. *Local and region. anæsthet.*	Udgift i Kr. i Regnskabsaaret 1938-39 *Costs in Kroner* pr. Sygedag *per sick day*	pr. Kostdag *per board day*
1. Odense Amts- og Bysygehus: kirurgisk Afd.	68239	187	1	46	123	1	1	»	8	»	670	1687	807	880		
medicinsk Afd.	64985	178	10	4	32	12	8	3	16	37	38	»	»	»		
Epidemisygehus	26694	73	13	4	1	»	»	501	308	»	2	»	»	»	9.82	1.01
gynækol.-obstet. Afd.	37011	101	»	4	27	11	»	»	»	»	»	1358	783	29		
Radiumstationen	16481	45	»	9	480	»	»	»	1	»	»	»	»	»	10.63	1.28
2. Odense St. Josephs Hospital: Amts- og Bysygeh.'s Øjenafd. fra 1/1	5312	15	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	44	168	38	2	—	—
Øre-, Næse og Halsafd. fra 1/1	17889	49	1	1	3	»	2	10	40	»	33	2329	770	975		
private Afdelinger	36112	99	2	»	6	1	1	1	»	1	9	194	79	19		
3. Odense Børnehospital	9356	26	»	»	»	»	»	»	4	»	»	»	»	»	—	—
4. Bogense By- og Amtssygehus	12386	34	»	7	8	5	»	»	15	2	54	230	178	40	9.13	0.98
5. Assens By- og Amtssygehus	36985	101	1	21	29	6	1	55	34	4	158	612	423	198	6.31	0.83
6. Aarup Tuberkulosehospital	25144	69	228	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	6.91	1.22
7. Middelfart Amts- og Bysygehus	38361	105	4	2	18	6	7	26	23	3	80	667	557	112	6.52	1.00
Odense Amtslgkr.	394955	1082	260	98	727	72	20	596	449	47	1088	7245	3635	2255	—	—

Odense Amts- og Bysygehus har fra 1. Januar en Afdeling for Øjensygdomme paa 20 Senge og en Afdeling for Øre-, Næse- og Halssygdomme paa 50 Senge paa *St. Josephs Hospital*. Der er indrettet et Hospitalsapotek. — *Assens Amts- og Bysygehus* har anskaffet Kortbelysningsapparat.

[1]) Desuden har flere Læger Indlæggelses- og Behandlingsret.

1939	Senge *Beds*						Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*			Belægning			
	Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Med. kir. Sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. Sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud- og Kønssyg. *Fever and skin d.*	Sindssygdomme *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Ass. Sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerskelever *Student nurses*	1/1 1939	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939
Vejle Amts- og Bysygehus: kirurgisk Afd.		140	»	»	»	»				109	1781	101	88
1. Epidemiafdeling	317	»	30	»	»	»	13	36	65	43	237	7	19
medicinsk Afd.		113	»	10	3	»				115	1180	72	100
Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»	16[1]				1	28	4	7
2. — St. Maria Hospital	91	91	»	»	»	»	2	8	7	74	1109	75	67
3. Brande kommunale Sygehus	50	50	»	»	»	»	2	3	6	33	518	28	32
4. Give Amtssygehus	68	32	10	4	3	»	2	6	8	37	318	12	37
— Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»	19				9	12	8	7
5. Fredericia By- og Amtssygehus	157	110	»	16	»	»	4	15	31	98	1327	87	110
epidemisk Afd.		»	31	»	»	»				8	73	1	5
6. — St. Josephs Hospital	130	130	»	»	»	»	—[2]	12	»	72	619	45	70
Kolding By- og Amtssygehus: kirurgisk Afd.		135	»	»	»	»				113	2140	113	150
7. medicinsk Afd.	315	98	»	»	»	»	10	25	37	8	100	1	10
epidemisk Afd.		»	58	»	»	24				6	41	8	7
Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»								
8. — St. Hedvigs Klinik	73	73	»	»	»	»	—[2]	8	3	38	1215	15	31
9. Hornsyld Amtssygehus	104	65	24	»	1	»	3	9	19	74	1153	69	71
— Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»	14				14	13	3	13
Vejle Amtslgkr.	1305	1037	153	30	12	73	36	122	176	852	11864	649	824

1939	*Patients* Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Daglig Gennemsnitsbelægning *Average daily number of patients*	Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment* Tuberkulose i Lungerne *Pulmonary*	i andre Organer *Extra pulmonary*	Kræft *Cancer*	Veneriske Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Sindssygdom *Mental disease*	Epidemiske Sygdomme *Epid. diseases* til veterinær Beh. *For treat.*	andre *others*	Forgiftninger *Poisonings*	Læsioner *Injuries*	Operativ Virksomhed *Operative activity* Operationer *Operations*	Universelle Narkoser *General narcosis*	Lokale og regionære Anæstesier. *Local and region. anæsthet.*	Udgift i Kr. i Regnskabsaaret 1938-39 *Costs in Kroner* pr. Sygedag *per sick day*	pr. Kostdag *per board day*
1. Vejle Amts- og Bysygehus: kirurgisk Afd.	48213	132	6	32	71	3	1	3	4	»	448	1307	913	290		
Epidemiafdeling	10333	28	»	1	»	»	»	222	16	»	1	»	»	»		
medicinsk Afd.	44309	121	19	25	27	9	26	2	68	12	4	»	»	»	9.56	1.66
Tuberkulosehospital	1651	4	22	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»		
2. — St. Maria Hospital	27092	74	»	»	8	»	»	»	»	»	4	206	174	8	—	—
3. Brande kommunale Sygehus	16457	45	6	5	13	3	»	»	3	»	58	166	161	26	6.54	1.26
4. Give Amtssygehus	13229	36	»	7	3	»	8	47	1	1	66	91	43	3	7.53	0.96
— Tuberkulosehospital	2992	8	13	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»		
5. Fredericia By- og Amtssygehus	42581	117	8	10	56	11	8	»	13	1	137	419	254	106	9.71	1.00
epidemisk Afd.	2134	6	»	»	»	»	»	38	34	»	»	»	»	»		
6. — St. Josephs Hospital	27628	76	3	»	11	»	9	»	»	1	3	58	17	26	—	—
Kolding By- og Amtssygehus: kirurgisk Afd.	51356	141	4	19	78	15	3	2	45	17	254	908	679	203		
7. medicinsk Afd.	3341	9	»	»	»	»	»	81	12	»	»	»	»	»	9.79	1.05
epidemisk Afd.	2966	8	40	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»		
Tuberkulosehospital	24737	68	3	»	4	»	1	2	22	»	8	699	209	443		
8. — St. Hedvigs Klinik	32744	90	»	3	47	5	10	67	44	4	125	372	322	93	—	—
9. Hornsyld Amtssygehus	4651	13	31	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	7.46	0.88
— Tuberkulosehospital																
Vejle Amtslgkr.	356614	976	155	102	318	46	66	464	262	36	1108	4225	2772	1196	—	—

Kolding By- og Amtssygehus afsluttede med Aarets Udgang den omfattende Udvidelse og Ombygning, der paabegyndtes i 1937. Den medicinske Afdeling toges i Brug i December 1939. — *Hornsyld Sygehus* har anskaffet transportabelt Røntgenapparat.

[1]) Vejle Tuberkulosehospital er oprindelig normeret med 28 Senge, men har i de senere Aar paa Grund af ringe Belægning anvendt en Del af disse i med. Afd.. [2]) Byens Læger indlægger og behandler deres Patienter paa Sygehuset. [3]) Speciallæger indlægger og behandler Patienterne.

Tabel E. **Sygehusstatistik.** *Hospital Statistics.* 1. **Egentlige Sygehuse.** (Fortsat.) *Hospitals Proper. (Continued).*

1939	Senge *Beds*						Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*			Belægning *Patients*						Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment*									Operativ Virksomhed *operative activity*			Udgift i Kr. i Regnskabsaaret 1938-39 *Costs in Kroner*	
	Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Medicinsk sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud- og kønssyg. *Derm. and vener.*	Sindssygelidende *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Ass. sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerskeelever *Studing nurses*	1/1 1939	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939	samlet Antal sygedage *Total numb. of sick days*	Dagelig Gennemsnitsbelægning *Average daily number of patients*	Tuberkulose: 1. Lungetub. *Pulmonary*	2. andre Organer *Other Pulmonary*	Kræft *Cancer*	Venerisk Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Sindssyge *Mental diseases*	Epidemiske sygdomme *Epid. diseases*: til sygehus *to hospital*	andre *others*	Lungebetændelse *Pneumonia*	Ledsmerter *Arthritis*	Operationer *Operations*	Undervejs Narkotiseret *Generał narcosis*	Lokal- og Regionsbedøvelse *Stovaine, Local and region anaesthet.*	pr. Sygedag *per sick day*	pr. Indlagt *per hosptl case*
1. Skanderborg Amts- og Bysygehus	90	68	20	•	2	•	3	11	18	68	1047	71	62	30217	83	5	7	33	4	3	96	•	2	30	598	340	183	6.99	0.94
2. Horsens Kommunehospital: kirurgisk Afd.	200	73	•	•	•	•	9	25	39	62	1320	98	47	26988	74	•	6	66	•	1	•	14	•	212	816	543	454	10.81	1.28
2. — medicinsk Afd.		30	•	26	5	•				60	855	78	64	26419	72	•	2	9	6	7	•	•	1	•	•	•	•		
2. — epidemisk Afd.		•	48	•	•	•				26	141	5	8	5453	15	•	•	•	•	•	125	45	•	•	•	•	•		
2. — Tuberkulosehospital		•	•	•	•	18				14	45	8	7	5478	15	35	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
3. — St. Josephs Hospital	36	36	•	•	•	•	—[1]	5	•	14	522	1	12	7618	21	1	2	1	•	•	•	2	•	9	528	152	321	—	—
4. Brædstrup Amtssygehus	69	48	8	•	1	•	2	7	12	26	651	32	34	18958	52	•	6	20	•	10	43	•	4	53	241	202	11	6.22	0.93
4. — Tuberkulosehospital		•	•	•	•	12				11	12	5	8	4017	11	17	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
5. Silkeborg By- og Amtssygehus	130	108	12	8	2	•	4	14	23	85	1843	88	103	45838	126	5	20	48	7	10	105	36	10	270	751	362	249	7.99	1.00
6. Hammel Amtssygehus	96	82	14	•	•	•	3	7	14	52	961	45	38	23674	65	4	2	11	4	7	13	7	1	80	354	301	36	6.85	1.08
Skanderborg Amtslgkr.	621	445	102	34	10	30	21	69	106	418	7397	431	383	194660	534	67	45	188	21	38	382	104	18	654	3288	1900	1254	—	—
1. Aarhus Kommunehospital: kirurgisk Afd.	473	180	•	•	•	•	27	110	98	173	3171	97	132	68020	186	12	40	133	9	4	4	22	1	637	1888	1219	537	11.81	0.96
1. — medicinsk Afd.		119	•	•	18	•				120	1677	159	133	50566	139	3	6	53	35	31	1	22	20	•	•	•	•		
1. — Tuberkuloseafdeling		•	•	•	•	56				56	119	11	53	20282	56	101	10	4	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•		
1. — Radiumstationen		100	•	•	•	•				43	1330	69	51	36436	100	•	139	972	•	•	•	•	•	•	56	36	62	10.69	1.32
2. Marselisborg Hospital: med., epid. og Karantæneafd.	212	40	103	•	•	•	6	21	24	80	1516	65	92	32469	89	5	•	6	8	•	344	349	8	•	•	•	•	10.84	1.02
2. — derm.-venerolog. Afd.		•	•	69	•	•				26	587	3	27	14373	39	•	•	•	58	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
3. Aarhus Amtssygehus: kirurgisk Afd.	316	150	•	•	•	•	13	42	70	122	1958	82	90	44009	121	1	33	66	4	6	•	23	•	396	1549	1211	507	8.33	0.89
3. — medicinsk Afd.		166	•	•	•	•				104	1560	79	91	42278	116	4	3	23	2	15	2	65	4	•	•	•	•		
4. — St. Josephs Hospital	110	110	•	•	•	•	5[1]	13	•	58	1621	33	41	34471	94	2	9	12	1	7	7	22	•	35	1226	283	667	—	—
5. — Statens Fødselsanstalt i Jylland	151	151	•	•	•	•	8	42	22[2]	95	2001	9	75	43185	118	17	1	3	8	1	•	2	•	•	260	1881[3]	•	10.68	1.04
6. — Ortopædisk Hosp.	58	58	•	•	•	•	4	11	7	38	567	•	43	20705	57	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	506	303	28	—	—
7. Odder Amtssygehus	120	72	24	•	•	•	4	15	22	77	833	66	58	30364	83	1	5	33	4	2	16	13	2	71	586	272	130	7.45	1.10
7. — Tuberkulosehospital		•	•	•	•	24				21	43	13	17	7073	19	39	4	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Aarhus Amtslgkr.	1440	1146	127	69	18	80	67	254	243	1013	16983	686	901	444231	1217	185	250	1305	129	66	374	519	35	1139	6071	5205	1931	—	—

Horsens Kommunehospital er blevet delt i en selvstændig medicinsk og kirurgisk Afdeling.

[1]) 3 Specialister indlægger og behandler Patienterne.

Aarhus Kommunehospital. Den kirurgiske Afdeling er fra 1. September taget i Brug som Universitetsklinik for Aarhus Universitet.

[1]) Desuden har flere Speciallæger Indlæggelses- og Behandlingsret. [2]) til supplerende Uddannelse. [3]) heraf 1688 obstetriciske Narkoser.

Tabel E. Sygehusstatistik. *Hospital Statistics.* **1. Egentlige Sygehuse.** (Fortsat.) *Hospitals Proper. (Continued).*

1939	Senge *Beds*						Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*			Belægning *Patients*					Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment*									Operative Virksomhed *Operative activity*			Udgift i Kr. i Regnskabsaaret 1938-39 *Costs in Kroner*	
	Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Med.-kir. Sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. Sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud- og Kønsv. *Vener. and skin d.*	Sindssygdomme *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Aut. Sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejersker *Nurses*	1/1 1939	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939	Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Daglig Gennemsnitsbelægning *Average daily number of patients*	i Lungerne *Pulmonary*	i andre Organer *Extra pulmonary*	Kræft *Cancer*	Veneriske Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Sindssygdom *Mental disease*	til vedkl. Beh. *Epid. diseases* *Pers. treated*	andre *others*	Forgiftninger *Poisonings*	Lemmer *Injuries*	Operationer *Operations*	Universelle Narkoser *General narcosis*	Lokale og regionære Anæstesier *Local and region. anæsthet.*	pr. Sygedag *per sick day*	pr. Kostdag *per board day*
1. **Randers Købstads Sygehus**	118	112	»	4	2	»	4	12	20	91	1428	76	104	42170	116	7	9	57	14	4	»	7	6	145	683	459	184	9.26	1.10
2. — St. Josephs Hosp. (Amtssygeh.): Afd. I Amtssygehuset	150	92	»	6	2	»	4	19	»	85	1465	93	77	38450	105	8	5	31	5	3	»	»	6	158	636	470	127	5.31	0.95
2. Afd. II St. Josephs Hospital[1]		50	»	»	»	»				14	1441	8	13	14520	40	»	»	1	»	»	»	»	»	1	1293	828	465		
3. — Epidemisygehus	106	»	106	»	»	»	1	4	»	13	576	6	18	6816	19	»	»	»	2	1	135	179	»	»	27	11	5	7.37	1.02
4. **Hornslet Amtssygehus**	41	29	12	»	»	»	1	3	5	27	469	26	16	10000	27	5	»	19	2	12	20	70	3	63	331	229	38	7.23	1.01
5. **Ørsted Amtssygehus**	65	43	18	2	2	»	1	7	6	41	580	40	31	16079	44	7	7	15	5	16	14	34	1	30	239	145	15	7.50	1.12
6. Grenaa Amts- og Bysygehus	162	120	»	»	2	»	5	16	29	90	1391	92	70	36819	101	6	14	40	7	12	»	»	6	216	683	460	165	8.40	1.04
6. — Epidemi Afd.		»	40	»	»	»				12	54	1	9	1849	5	»	»	»	»	»	45	28	»	»	»	»	»		
7. Ebeltoft Amtssygehus og Epidemisygehus	83	35	20	»	»	»	3	6	15	47	908	55	50	23254	64	5	14	21	4	»	47	20	2	89	370	247	117	6.82	1.15
7. — Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»	28				15	38	5	14	4821	13	22	11	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»		
8. Hobro Amtssygehus	137	90	20	»	1	»	4	17	24	78	1673	93	80	42544	117	»	19	16	2	14	43	29	»	131	694	490	146	7.79	0.98
8. — Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»	26				23	49	13	22	8702	24	61	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»		
Randers Amtslgkr.	862	571	216	12	9	54	23	84	99	536	10072	508	504	246024	675	121	79	230	41	62	304	367	24	833	4956	3339	1262	—	—
Aalborg Kommunehospital: kirurgisk Afd.	316	124	»	»	»	»	13	40	39	85	2557	85	93	33741	92	3	5	80	9	1	2	2	»	240	969	696	216	7.22	0.93
1. medicinsk Afd.		94	»	31	»	»				115	1639	159	91	41300	113	18	4	25	19	65	»	»	20	»	»	»	»		
1. epidemisk Afd.		»	43	»	»	»				34	568	6	90	17973	49	»	»	»	»	»	441	76	»	»	»	»	»		
1. Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»	24				20	105	17	19	8339	23	94	6	2	»	»	2	»	»	»	»	»	»		
Aalborg Amtssygehus: kirurgisk Afd.	330	113	»	»	»	»	14	52	51	71	2040	91	65	38636	106	2	41	53	3	2	1	13	»	346	1273	1044	304	7.62	0.96
2. medicinsk Afd.		92	»	22	16	»				147	2001	113	133	50929	140	6	14	19	7	4	»	»	12	2	»	»	»		
2. epidemisk Afd.		»	35	»	»	»					201			5378	15	»	»	»	»	»	278	53	»	»	»	»	»		
2. Tuberkuloseafdeling		»	»	»	»	52				51	149	14	46	19188	53	109	63	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»		
3. — Kamillianerklinik	130	130	»	»	»	»	2[1]	19[2]	»	76	3112	19	75	46451	127	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	1688	403	1385	—	—
4. **Hals Amtssygehus**	28	11	14	2	1	»	1	2	»	11	109	2	9	3236	9	»	3	»	»	2	10	»	»	»	»	10	»	6.95	0.79
5. **Nibe Amtssygehus**	51	30	20	»	1	»	2	4	9	25	448	22	37	11796	32	2	2	6	1	1	41	14	1	54	171	115	38	7.19	1.00
6. **Løgstør By- og Amtssygehus**	64	51	13	»	»	»	2	7	14	37	802	41	41	19280	53	7	9	14	3	3	25	32	6	133	406	270	63	11.66	1.33
7. **Farsø Amtssygehus**	55	43	12	»	»	»	2	6	9	29	682	29	37	16420	45	1	8	17	1	2	5	11	2	69	394	275	124	7.94	1.16
8. **Terndrup Amtssygehus**	50	50	»	»	»	»	2	6	10	30	625	32	29	15571	43	3	6	10	1	7	17	13	»	76	322	152	122	8.59	0.86
Aalborg Amtslgkr.	1024	738	137	55	18	76	38	136	132	731	15038	630	765	328238	900	245	161	226	44	87	822	214	41	920	5223	2965	2252	—	—

Orsted Amtssygehus er under Ombygning; en ny Funktionærbolig er fuldført. — *Grenaa Amts- og Bysygehus.* En nybygget Funktionærbolig toges i Brug 1. Juli. Ved Inddragning af Funktionærværelser er Sengetallet forøget med 8. — *Ebeltoft Amtssygehus* har paabegyndt en større Udvidelse. — *Hobro Amtssygehus* har anskaffet Elektrocardiograf.

[1]) Afdelingen er forbeholdt Øjen- og Orespecialister.

Aalborg Amtssygehus' Tuberkulosehospital er udvidet med 6 Pladser. — *Nibe Amtssygehus.* Bade- og Massageafdeling med Lokaler til Tuberkulosestation toges i Brug i August Maaned. — *Løgstør Sygehus.* Den planlagte Udvidelse er fuldført, hvorved Antallet af Sengepladser er forøget med 7. Der er bygget ny Afdeling for Bade-, Massage- og Lysbehandling samt en Funktionærbolig. — *Farsø Amtssygehus.* Udvidelsen er afsluttet; der er tilkommet 10 Sengepladser og indrettet Ambulatorium for fysikalsk Behandling.

[1]) desuden har flere Speciallæger Indlæggelses- og Behandlingsret. [2]) nemlig 11 »Søstre« og 8 »Brødre«.

Tabel E. Sygehusstatistik. *Hospital Statistics.* **1. Egentlige Sygehuse.** (Fortsat.) *Hospitals Proper. (Continued).*

	1939	Senge *Beds*						Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*			Belægning				*Patients*		Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment*									Operativ Virksomhed *Operative activity*			Udgift i Kr. i Regnskabsaaret 1938-39 *Costs in Kroner*	
		Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Med. kir. sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud- og kønssyg. *Cancer and skin d.*	Sindssygdomme *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Ass. sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerskeelever *Student nurses*	1/1 1939	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939	Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Daglig Gennemsnitsbelægning *Average daily number of patients*	I Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	I Lungesyge *Pulmonary*	I Kræft *Cancer*	I Veneriske Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	I Stofskiftesygdomme *Metabolic diseases*	Epidemiske Sygdomme *Epid. diseases* til vedkommende Læge *for treated*	Epidemiske Sygdomme *Epid. diseases* andre *others*	I Psykoser *Psychoses*	I Øvrige *Injuries*	Operationer *Operations*	Heraf: Nakser *Cranial narcosis*	Lokale og regionære Anæstesier *Local and region. anaesthesia*	pr. Sygedag *per sick day*	pr. Kopf *per treated day*
1.	**Hjørring Centralsygehus:**																												
	kir. og Røntgenafd.		139	»	»	»	»				101	1793	81	60	43497	119	»	68	66	7	»	»	1	1	237	1355	499	1041		
	medicinsk Afd.		118	»	8	3	»				133	1464	98	106	53463	146	12	11	18	7	25	4	37	1	1	»	»	»	8.51	0.97
	Epidemiafdeling	388	»	36	»	»	»	16	51	68	8	211	1	26	6417	18	»	1	»	»	»	184	14	»	»	»	»	»		
	otolaryngologisk Afd.		24	»	»	»	»				22	598	8	23	10743	29	1	1	15	»	»	»	1	»	18	891	451	265		
	Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»	60				61	154	24	56	21589	59	159	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	5.50	1.01
2.	Brønderslev Amts- og Bysygehus	91	77	14	»	»	»	3	8	15	61	1120	67	63	31199	85	6	16	18	8	3	74	27	1	126	435	352	62	7.41	1.07
3.	Sæby kommunale Sygehus	18	16	»	2	»	»	—[1]	2	»	14	171	9	15	4556	12	»	»	3	»	»	»	»	»	11	»	4	5	4.87	1.04
4.	Dronninglund Amtssygehus	67	47	14	5	1	»	2	2	7	39	624	38	40	16416	45	1	4	9	1	»	37	45	1	52	119	169	85	6.91	1.10
5.	Frederikshavn komm. Sygehus	100	94	»	4	2	»	3	17	16	86	1297	81	72	37077	102	4	11	41	5	4	»	38	4	186	622	405	140	9.15	1 15
6.	— Amtsepidemisygehus	29	»	29	»	»	»	1	1	1	14	103	1	12	4180	11	»	»	»	»	»	80	7	»	»	»	»	»	8.91	1.50
7.	Skagen kommunale Sygehus	43	32	10	»	1	»	1	3	5	17	404	20	16	8928	24	3	1	8	2	1	11	»	»	24	139	83	46	10.11	1.30
8.	Saltum Amtssygehus	8	8	»	»	»	»	1	1	1	3	83	2	7	1759	5	»	1	»	»	1	15	»	»	»	»	»	»	5.79	1.35
9.	Brovst Amtssygehus	70	50	20	»	»	»	2	5	12	49	859	38	46	23475	64	11	10	24	6	6	42	6	2	86	298	221	75	6.69	1.06
	Hjørring Amtslgkr.	814	605	123	19	7	60	29	90	125	609	8881	468	542	263299	719	197	124	202	36	40	447	179	10	771	3859	2184	1719	—	—
1.	**Thisted Amts- og Bysygehus:**																												
	med.kir. Afd.		105	»	»	4	»				89	1605	77	94	42364	116	»	18	47	5	4	»	9	2	187	709	420	183		
	epidemisk Afd.	159	»	32	»	»	»	4	17	22	28	148	2	18	6512	18	»	»	»	»	»	144	1	»	»	»	»	»	6.87	0.86
	Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»	18				4	13	6	6	1497	4	11	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»		
2.	Fjerritslev Amtssygehus	35	28	7	»	»	»	1	3	5	25	316	18	14	8816	24	3	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	17	123	67	8	6.62	0.99
3.	Nykøbing M. Amts- og Bysygehus	130	110	14	»	»	»	5	13	29	94	1457	90	77	42460	116	»	30	64	4	4	11	8	7	149	841	548	380	7.89	0.96
	— Tuberkuloseafdeling		»	»	»	»	6				6	22	4	5	1826	5	17	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»		
4.	Koldby Amtssygehus	25	17	8	»	»	»	1	2	4	18	139	7	14	6529	18	»	12	6	»	3	23	7	»	14	50	35	10	6.27	0.99
5.	Vestervig Amtssygehus	27	16	11	»	»	»	1	2	4	21	173	7	20	5647	15	1	3	5	1	6	19	3	1	31	90	57	12	6.33	0.96
6.	Hvidbjerg Amtssygehus	15	6	9	»	»	»	1	1	1	3	63	4	2	1468	4	1	»	3	»	2	5	»	»	6	20	5	3	8.09	1.24
	Thisted Amtslgkr.	391	282	81	»	4	24	13	38	65	288	3836	215	250	117119	320	33	71	126	11	20	204	29	11	404	1833	1132	596	—	—
1.	**Viborg Amts- og Bysygehus:**																												
	kirurgisk Afd.		160	»	»	»	»				117	2187	101	129	58839	161	9	53	66	7	11	1	11	2	342	1373	978	308		
	medicinsk Afd.	358	142	»	»	»	»	15	43	67	90	1292	102	105	47412	130	10	3	14	9	3	»	»	6	»	»	»	»	8.37	0.99
	Epidemiafdeling		»	36	»	»	»				15	83	3	5	3028	8	»	»	»	»	»	73	72	»	»	»	»	»		
	Øre-, Næse- og Halsafd.		20	»	»	»	»				1[2]	495	6	20	8386	23	»	1	3	»	2	»	3	»	11	625	164	395		
2.	Kjellerup Amtssygehus	198	183	15	»	»	»	6	24	39	129	2066	74	137	72390	198	20	40	23	11	17	25	63	3	180	842	698	120	6.68	1.00
3.	**Skive Amts- og Bysygehus:**																												
	kirurgisk Afd.		127	»	»	»	»				93	1464	84	94	45695	125	6	21	41	2	»	1	12	1	305	986	434	578		
	medicinsk Afd.	300	113	»	»	7	»	10	36	62	79	937	95	88	40252	110	9	18	15	7	»	»	4	4	»	»	»	»	8.26	1.04
	epidemisk Afd.		»	53	»	»	»				16	152	8	16	6292	17	»	»	»	»	»	60	26	»	»	»	»	»		
	Viborg Amtslgkr.	856	745	104	»	7	»	31	103	168	553	8616	473	594	282294	772	54	136	162	36	33	160	191	16	838	3826	2274	1401	—	—

Paa *Frederikshavn kommunale Sygehus* er installeret Kortbølgediathermiapparat. — [1]) Byens Læger har Indlæggelses- og Behandlingsret.

Brovst Amtssygehus. Ombygning og Tilbygning til Hovedbygningen er paabegyndt.

Skive Amts- og Bysygehus. Gennem Om- og Tilbygning er indrettet en Fødeafdeling med stuer, henholdsvis til medicinske og kirurgiske Patienter. Et medicinsk Laboratorium er Diagnostikrøntgenapparat.

Plads til 9 Voksne og 11 Spædbørn. Paa Børneafdelingen er indrettet 2 Observations- installeret i en ny Tilbygning, og der er anskaffet et Kortbølgediathermiapparat og nyt

Tabel E. **Sygehusstatistik.** *Hospital Statistics.*

1. **Egentlige Sygehuse.** (Fortsat.) *Hospitals Proper. (Continued).*

1939	Senge *Beds*						Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*			Belægning				*Patients*	Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment*									Operativ Virksomhed *Operative activity*			Udgift i Kr. i Regnskabsaaret 1938-39 *Costs in Kroner*	
		deraf til *for*													Tuberkulose					Epidemiske sygdomme *Epid. diseases*							
	Ialt *Total*	Med kir. Sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. sygd. *Epidem. dis.*	Hud- og Kønssyg. *Diseases of skin and of the genital organs*	Sindssygdomme *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Autor. Sygeplejer. *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejelever *Student nurses*	1/1 1939	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939	Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Lungerne *Pulmonary*	I andre Organer *Extra-pulmonary*	Kræft *Cancer*	Venerisk Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Sindssygdom *Mental disease*	til veiledende Behandling *Cases treated*	andre *others*	Forgiftninger *Poisonings*	Lemlæstelser *Injuries*	Operationer *Operations*	Universelle Narkoser *General narcosis*	Lokale- og regionære Anæstesier, *Local and region. anæsthet.*	pr. Sygedag *per sick day*	pr. Kostdag *per board day*
1. Ringkøbing Amtssygehus	70	50	15	5	»	»	2	5	8	44	801	35	29	16788	46	4	11	12	2	»	16	1	5	88	295	207	43	7.35	0.99
2. Lemvig Amtssygehus	101	76	25	»	»	»	3	11	18	57	1011	48	64	28131	77	3	12	24	7	2	23	9	8	58	472	237	120	8.18	1.05
3. Holstebro Amtssygehus kir. Afd.	109	»	»	»	»					92	1564	104	67																
3. med. Afd.	266	101	25	2	»	»	9	18	31	103	2337	86	186	58891	161	»	38	55	13	6	64	26	11	287	1201	673	438	9.72	1.03
3. Tuberkulosehospital		»	»	»	»	26				12	76	13	9	4768	13	71													
4. Struer Epidemisygehus	40	»	40	»	»	»	1	1	1	4	95	3	14	2737	7	»	»	»	»	»	50	42	»	»	»	»	»	6.45	1.21
5. Herning Amtssygehus kir. Afd.	121	»	»	»	»																								
5. med. Afd.	253	100	»	»	»	»	10	18	38	100	2147	126	153	56035	154	»	20	27	4	2	54	8	1	375	1126	415	320	8.01	1.00
5. Epidemiafd.		»	32	»	»	»																							
6. Videbæk Epidemisygehus	16	»	16	»	»	»	1	1	»	2	20	1	3	429	1	»	»	»	»	»	22	»	»	»	»	»	»	19.93	—
7. Tarm Amtssygehus	68	57	11	»	»	»	3	8	14	37	998	52	50	21503	59	1	15	20	5	»	16	8	1	122	439	277	126	7.82	1.10
Ringkøbing Amtslgkr.	814	617	164	7	»	26	29	62	113	359	7185	364	508	189282	518	79	96	138	31	10	245	94	26	930	3533	1809	1047	—	—

Lemvig Amtssygehus har anskaffet nyt Røntgendiagnostikapparat. Epidemiafdelingen er flyttet til en nyopført Bygning paa Amtssygehusets Grund; Sengeantallet er uforandret 25. *Holstebro Amtssygehus* er fra 1. Oktober delt i en kirurgisk og en medicinsk Afdeling. Nyt Røntgenapparat er anskaffet. — *Herning Amtssygehus.* Den tidligere medicinsk-kirurgiske Afdeling har fra 14. Oktober været benyttet udelukkende som kirurgisk Af- deling. Samme Dato aabnedes en ny medicinsk Afdeling paa 100 Senge.

1. Ribe By- og Amtssygehus	124	96	24	4	»	»	3	12	18	49	1270	77	78	35013	96	7	20	19	6	5	18	18	2	90	606	437	61	8.27	1.14
2. Brørup Amtssygehus	78	64	14	»	»	»	3	7	18	51	1072	71	18	25511	70	1	18	21	9	4	34	48	5	121	457	236	177	8.45	0.94
3. Esbjerg Komm. Sygeh. kir. Afd.	103	»	»	»	»					92	1564	104	67	40546	111										911	511	69		
3. med. Afd. fra 1/10	198	70	»	»	»	»	7	27	46	»	236	22	57	5591	61	10	3	35	40	8	114	13	4	70	»	»	»	7.85	1.02
3. epid. Afd.		»	25	»	»	»				21	154	3	18	4982	14										»	»	»		
4. Esbjerg Set. Josephs Hospital:																													
4. med.-kir. Afd.	117	90	»	»	»	»	5	22	»	65	1002	54	58	32985	90	4	17	35	3	1	6	11	1	83	413	269	146	—	—
4. Øre-, Næse- og Halsafd.		27	»	»	»					11	842	4	16	10162	28	»	»	2	»	1	7	6	»	8	943	639	514		
5. Varde Amts- og Bysygehus	135	108	27	»	»	»	4	13	26	67	1313	81	50	35884	98	3	18	25	5	7	41	40	4	127	458	244	347	9.43	1.20
6. Grindsted Amtssygehus	105	80	25	»	»	»	3	8	15	49	904	38	37	25909	71	3	5	12	4	2	60	7	2	72	488	388	66	7.81	0.92
Ribe Amtslgkr.	757	638	115	4	»	»	25	89	123	405	8357	457	429	216583	639	28	81	149	67	28	280	143	21	571	4276	2724	1380		

Ribe By- og Amtssygehus. En Tilbygning til Hovedbygningen, beregnet til 50 Pladser, er taget i Brug, og der er indvundet nogle Pladser paa gamle Afdelinger. Endvidere er den tidligere Epidemibygning indlemmet i Hovedafdelingen, og en gammel Hovedbygning er under Nyindretning til Epidemiafdeling. Ny Operations- og Badeafdeling er indrettet.

Esbjerg Kommunes Sygehus. Et i 1937 paabegyndt Nybygnings- og Moderniserings- arbejde er afsluttet. Der er opført en ny Modtagelsesafdeling og foretaget en Tilbygning med 31 Pladser. Fra 1. Oktober oprettedes en medicinsk Afdeling med ny Laboratorier, Undersøgelsesstue m. m. Samtidig skete den endelige Nedlæggelse af det statsanerkendte Tuberkulosehospital (15 Pladser). Det medicinske Laboratorium udfører Undersøgelser for de praktiserende Læger, og 1. April oprettedes Diagnosestation for Pneumococunder- søgelser.

1. Haderslev Amtssygehus	132	108	20	4	»	»	4	16	20	105	1805	75	85	39061	107	3	16	43	10	»	»	32	1	342	728	588	123	6.75	0.97
2. — Bys Sygehus (med. Afd.)	113	93	18	2	»	»	3	13	14	74	786	55	69	33598	92	3	1	10	9	6	67	11	»	»	»	»	»	6.97	1.07
3. Gram Amtssygehus	95	85	10	»	»	»	3	12	18	84	1098	52	69	33467	92	1	18	12	5	5	49	24	4	157	311	246	63	6.53	1.01
Haderslev Amtslgkr.	340	286	48	6	»	»	10	41	52	263	3689	182	223	106126	291	7	35	65	24	11	116	67	5	499	1039	834	186	—	—

1. Aabenraa, Det kommunale Sygeh.	106	90	16	»	»	»	4	11	19	78	2218	121	92	47283	130	15	19	45	7	3	189	68	8	240	828	746	137	9.38	1.06
2. — Tuberkulosehospital	49	»	»	»	»	49	1	7	»	46	127	31	40	16963	47	107	55	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	7.38	1.50
3. — St. Ansgars Klinik	50	50	»	»	»	»	3	8	»	29	904	3	27	17039	47	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	»	1702	284	1418	—	—
Aabenraa Amtslgkr.	205	140	16	»	»	49	8	26	19	153	3249	155	159	81285	223	122	74	45	7	3	189	68	8	240	2530	1030	1555	—	—

Tabel E. **Sygehusstatistik.** *Hospital Statistics.* 1. **Egentlige Sygehuse.** (Fortsat.) *Hospitals Proper.* (Continued).

1939	Senge *Beds* Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Med.-kir. Sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. Sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud- og Kønss. *Vener. and skin d.*	Sindssygdomme *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Ass. Sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerskeelever *Student nurses*	Belægning *Patients* 1/1 1939	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31/12 1939	Samlet Antal sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Daglig gennemsnitsbelægning *Average daily number of patients*	Behandlede Sygdomstilfælde *Cases under Treatment* Tuberkulose: I. Lungerne *Pulmonary*	II. andre Organer *Extra pulmonary*	Kræft *Cancer*	Veneriske Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Sindssygdom *Mental diseases*	Epidemiske sygdomme *Epid. diseases* Til vedkl. lagttr. Beh. *For treatm.*	andre *others*	Forfriskninger *Poisonings*	Læsioner *Injuries*	Operationer *Operations*	Ubetydelige Narkoser *Minor narcosis*	Lokal- og regionsbed. Anæstesier *Local and region. anæsth.*	I alt i 1000 Kr. i Regnskabsaarene 1928–29 *Costs in 1000 Kr.* pr. Sengedag *per bed day*	pr. Indlagt *per hosp. case*
1. Sønderborg Statshospital:																														
medicinsk Afd.	291	76	»	»	»	»	18	59	58	58	1268	60	57	31916	87	5	24	13	3	7	1	13	9	»	»	»	»	10.49	1.07
kirurgisk Afd.		100	»	»	»	»				51	1072	79	49	26518	73	4	15	52	1	»	»	6	»	271	613	290	259			
gynækologisk-obstetr. Afd.		115	»	»	»	»				64	1513	40	76	36172	99	1	2	79	16	4	»	25	»	»	739	905[1]	30			
2. Sønderborg Epidemisygehus	18	»	18	»	»	»				13	182	3	29	6426	18	»	»	»	»	»	151	22	»	»	»	»	»	1.83	1.28
Sønderborg Amtslgkr.	309	291	18	»	»	»	18	59	58	186	4035	182	211	101032	277	10	41	144	20	11	152	66	9	271	1352	1285	289			
1. Tønder Amts- og Bysygehus	103	83	16	4	»	»	4	12	21	65	1139	78	45	30271	83	6	15	47	4	1	79	90	3	154	805	385	208	7.64	1.05
2. Løgumkloster komm. Sygehus	20	20	»	»	»	»	—[1]	4	»	2	312	9	7	4525	12	1	9	2	1	2	»	17	»	20	54	48	5	7.88	0.98
Tønder Amtslgkr.	123	103	16	4	»	»	4	16	21	67	1751	87	52	34796	95	7	24	49	5	3	79	107	3	174	859	433	213		

Statshospitalets kirurgiske Afdeling er udvidet med 35 Pladser. Samtidig med den nye Afdeling er ny Røntgen- og ny Sygeplejerskebygning taget i Brug.

[1]) deraf 358 obstetriciske Narkoser.

[1]) Byens Læger har Indlæggelses- og Behandlingsret.

Tabel E. **Sygehusstatistik.** *Hospital Statistics.* 2. **Oversigt.** *Summary.*

	Antal Sygehuse *Number of Hospitals*	Senge *Beds* Ialt *Total*	deraf til *for* Med.-kir. Sygd. *Med. and surg. diseases*	Epidem. Sygd. *Epidemic dis.*	Hud- og Kønss. *Vener. and skin d.*	Sindssygdomme *Mental diseases*	Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Læger *Physicians*	Ass. Sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerskeelever *Student nurses*	1. Januar	Indlagte *Admitted*	Døde *Deaths*	31. December	Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Daglig Gennemsnitsbelægning *Average daily number of patients*	Behandlede Sygdomstilf. *Cases under Treatment* Tuberkulose: I. Lungerne *Pulmonary*	II. andre Organer *Extra pulmonary*	Kræft *Cancer*	Veneriske Sygdomme *Venereal diseases*	Sindssygdom *Mental diseases*	Epidemiske sygdomme *Epid. diseases* Til vedkl. lagttr. Beh. *For treatm.*	andre *others*	Forfriskninger *Poisonings*	Læsioner *Injuries*	Operationer *Operations*	Ubetydelige Narkoser *Minor narcosis*	Lokal- og regionsbed. Anæstesier *Local and region. anæsth.*
1939:																												
Egl. Sygeh. Hosp. proper:																												
Kbhvn. og Frdbg.	17	7429	5096	747	378	556	602	479	2067	1216	6018	87821		4617	5754	2350711	6465	1704	379	2896	1250	2542	3616	2489	614	5060	24035	17240	7742
Øerne uden Hovedstaden	59	6766	5518	971	40	36	201	278	917	1202	5807	79955		4297	4592	2101904	5779	915	517	2240	409	322	3120	1980	338	7761	35390	22801	10033
Jylland	79	9861	7644	1420	240	85	472	352	1189	1500	6433	111253		5487	6345	2961583	8156	1310	1319	3347	518	478	4218	2410	263	9352	46870	29886	16283
Hele Landet *Entl. country*	155	24056	18258	3138	658	677	1275	1109	4173	3918	17258	279029		14401	16691	7414198	20400	3929	2215	8483	2177	3342	10954	6879	1215	22173	106295	69727	34058
1938	157	23403	17526	3141	741	676	1269	1064	4151	3807	17366	271537		14148	17301	7494370	20633	4037	2441	8070	2847	3275	11125	8293	1328	20620	103355	68325	30188
1937	158	22739	16936	3149	814	529	1261	1027	3805	3602	17032	261636		13979	17342	7392858	20292	4321	2843	7854	2904	4153	12981	7561	1217	19751	93152	63557	28238
1936	159	22209	16422	3104	812	551	1270	981	3599	3242	16295	253360		14014	17032	7198636	19756	4434	2908	7622	2811	4206	10373	7751	755	18592	88481	61469	23338
1935	160	21968	16202	3158	836	557	1165	922	3127	2887	15464	246894		13903	16315	7000779	19209	4221	3202	7472	3182	4681	11173	7512	685	17106	83069	58106	21031

Tabel E. **Sygehusstatistik.** *Hospital Statistics.*

3. **Sygeafdelinger ved Institutioner m. m. med mindst 10 Sengepladser.**
Sick-wards in Institutions etc. with no less than 10 beds.

Tabel E. **Sygehusstatistik.** (Fortsat.) *Hospital Statistics. (Continued.)*

1939	Antal Sengepladser (alt) *Total no. of beds*	Autoriserede Sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Belægning: Patient-Behandlede Patienter *Patients treated*	Belægning: Patient-Døde *Deaths*	Belægning: Patient-Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total no. of Sick days*	Belægning: Patient-Daglig Gns. benyttet Ant. *Daily Ave. no. of patients*	Behandlede Sygehustilfælde i Tilfælde *Cases under treatment*: Tuberkulose *Tuberculosis*	Kræft *Cancer*	Epilepsi, Sygd. *Epilepsy diseases*
København:									
1. Kbhs alm. Hosp. og Plejestift[1])	396	17	1702	387	108377	297	17	132	17
2. De Gamles Bys Syge- og Plejeafd.	825	87	1792	150	290615	796	4	63	77
3. Sundholm Sygehus[1])	92	10	477	9	14111	39	11	3	19
Københavns Amtslgkr.:									
4. Frederiksberg Hospitals Plejeafd.	37		133	32	15108	41			
5. Ordrup Alderdomshjems Sygeafd.	28	2	79	45	6311	17	*	3	*
6. Stolpegaardens Sygeafd.	30	1	62	5	7070	19	*	*	*
7. Vridsløse Straffeanstalts Sygeafd.	13	1	106	*	2094	6	2	*	12
Frederiksborg Amtslgkr.:									
8. Helsingør Alderdomshjems Sygeafd.	11	*	36	13	2117	6	*	*	*
9. Nivaagaard Hospital (kronisk Syge)	35	2	56	24	ca. 9800	27	*	*	*
10. Ebberødgaards Sygeafd.	42	1	319	7	8682	24	*	1	14
— — Tuberkulosehospital	[2]) 50	1	68	6	16615	15	68	*	*
Holbæk Amtslgkr.:									
11. Holbæk De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	15	2	49	22	3930	11	*	*	*
Sorø Amtslgkr.:									
12. Slagelse De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	16	2	66	25	4339	12	*	*	*
Bornholms Amtslgkr.:									
13. Rønne De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	10	1	19	4	3790	10	*	*	*
Lolland-Falster Amtslgkr.:									
14. Nykøbing F. Alderdomshjems Sygeafd.	22	1	67	29	5727	16	*	*	*
15. Nakskov Alderdomshjems Sygeafd.	13	1	41	18	8700	24	*	*	*
Svendborg Amtslgkr.:									
16. Svendborg Alderdomshjems Sygeafd.	24	1	83	31	8360	23	*	12	*
17. — — Arb.anstalts Sygeafd.	10	1	28	3	2718	7	3	1	*
18. Nyborg Statsfængsels Sygeafd.	21	1	259	1	3599	10	*	*	45
— — Tuberkulosehospital	17	1	9	*	1365	4	5	*	*
Odense Amtslgkr.:									
19. Odense Alderdomshjems Sygeafd.	35	2	155	55	13513	37	1	10	*
20. komm. Syge- og Plejehj. Sgafd.	56	2	202	19	20241	55	4	4	*
— — Konssygeafd.	12	1	18	*	623	2	*	*	*
21. Kerteminde Sygehjem	16	2	338	18	7365	20	6	5	*
22. Middelfart Sindssygehosp. Tub.afd.	100		113	12	29150	80	113	*	*
Vejle Amtslgkr.:									
23. Vejle De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	16	1	28	9	2972	8	*	3	*
24. Fredericia Alderdomshjems Sygeafd.	10	1	80	24	2653	7	*	5	3
25. Kolding De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	18	1	72	28	5957	16	*	6	*
26. Den Kellerske Aandssv.anst.s Sygeafd.	40	—	615	17	8932	24	2	1	52
— — — Tuberkul.hosp.	[3]) 28	—	36	3	9451	26	36	*	*
Skanderborg Amtslgkr.:									
27. Horsens De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	20	1	62	21	6747	18	*	*	*
28. — Statsfængsels Sygeafd.	32	—	169	*	1668	5	*	*	46
29. Silkeborg De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	14	1	20	6	3366	9	*	1	*
30. — Arbejdsanstalts Sygeafd.	10	*	60	*	2333	6	*	*	*
Aarhus Amtslgkr.:									
31. Aarhus De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	78	8	381	116	25214	69	*	9	*
32. — Arbejdsanstalts Sygeafd.	46	6	237	12	10550	29	3	4	*
33. — Stefanshjemmet (kronisk Syge).	72	5	92	14	26225	72	3	*	*
Randers Amtslgkr.:									
34. Randers De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	19	2	46	15	1284	4	*	*	*
35. — Forsorgelseshjems Sygeafd.	35	1	63	5	1858	5	*	*	*
Aalborg Amtslgkr.:									
36. Aalborg Alderdomshjems Sygeafd.	27	2	98	36	7834	21	*	1	*
Viborg Amtslgkr.:									
37. Viborg De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	10	1	33	10	3078	8	*	2	*
Ribe Amtslgkr.:									
38. Ribe Aandssv.anst.s Tub.hosp.	10	1	15	*	3014	8	15	*	*
39. Esbjerg De gl. Hjems Sygeafd.	12	2	81	34	2963	8	*	*	15
Tilsammen 1939	2123	203	8465	1565	720457	1971	293	269	330
1938. Ialt 40 Sygeafdelinger	2432	187	8231	1446	c. 701000	1911	212	262	297
1937. - 42 -	2536	213	9240	1531	714768	1968	173	249	475
1936. - 40 -	2374	197	7646	1425	699062	1913	180	319	552
1935. - 35 -	2125	171	7280	1240	656074	1744	202	298	1133

[1]) Tallene for Belægningen omfatter Regnskabsaaret 1939/40. [2]) 35 for Lungetuberkulose, 15 for kirurgisk Tuberkulose. [3]) Heraf 7 Senge paa ikke statsanerkendt Afdeling.

Tabel E. **Sygehusstatistik.** *Hospital Statistics.* 4. **Privatklinikker.** *Private Clinics.*

1939	Sygdomme fortrinsvis behandlede *Diseases chiefly treated*	Antal Sengepladser *Number of beds*	Læger og Sygeplejersker *Physicians and Nurses*				Forlagningsforhold *Patients*				
			Faste Læger *Physicians on the staff*	Tilkaldte Læger *Physicians attending patients*	Antal Sygeplejersker *Trained nurses*	Sygeplejerskelever *Student nurses*	Belægningsprocenten *Percentage of occupancy*	Døde *Deaths*	Samlet Antal Sygedage *Total number of sick days*	Daglig Gennemsnitsbelægning *Average daily number of patients*	
1	Privatkliniken Trondhjemsgade	Lettere psykiatriske Lidelser	12	—	[1])	2	2	123	1	3200	9	1
2	Dr. med. Esmann's Klinik	Kvindesygdomme og Fødsler	17	2	•	4	2	291	•	3534	10	2
3	Privatkliniken Chr. IX's Gade	med. og kirurg. Sygdomme	14	—	—	2						3
4	Rovsing's Klinik	kirurgiske Sygdomme	19	—	6	5	2	223	9	3889	10	4
5	Dr. med. Axel Trolle's Privatklinik (^{1}/$_{5-30}$)	med. og kirurg. Sygdomme	2	1	•	1	•	9	•	142	—	5
6	Kliniken Sortedamsdosseringen	med. og kirurg. Sygdomme	30	—	—	7	•	311	9	5007	14	6
7	Privatkliniken Bredgade	Fødsler og Kvindesygdomme	18	1	—	2	8	365	1	3956	11	7
8	Privatkliniken Kalvebodbrygge	med. og kirurg. Sygdomme, Fødsler	12	—	5	1	2	66	2	843	2	8
9	Gad's & Gjellerup's Klinik	Fødsler og Kvindesygdomme	10	2		5	•	395	•	3611	10	9
10	Privatkliniken Hauserplads	med. og kirurg. Sygdomme, Fødsler	14	3	—	8	•	271	•	3256	9	10
11	Homøopatisk Hospital	med. og kirurg. Sygdomme, Fødsler	40	2	—	6	4	447	15	7618	20	11
12	Overlæge Verning's Privatklinik	Fødsler og Kvindesygdomme	16	1	—	9	•	337	•	4623	13	12
13	Dr. med. Borgbjerg's Klinik	Fordøjelsessygdomme	9	2	—	1	1	110	1	2122	6	13
14	Fru C. Hermansen's Klinik	Børnesygdomme	120	7	—	20	21	755	45	26594	73	14
15	Otto Møller's Privatklinik	kir., gynækolog. og obstetr. Sygd.	28	5	—	8	4	345	1	6227	17	15
16	Astrid à Rogvi's Klinik	kir. Sygdomme, Fødsler	18	—	25	5	•	464	2	4139	11	16
17	Dr. med. Blad's Klinik	kir. Sygdomme, Fødsler	45	4	—	5	1	812	•	10677	29	17
18	Privatkliniken, Platanvej 22	med.-kir. Sygdomme	30	3	—	3	2	165	4	5922	16	18
19	Nyborg & Gleerup's Klinik, Hellerup	kir. Sygdomme, Fødsler	18	3	—	4	5	372	•	4384	12	19
20	Niels Steensens Hospital, Gentofte	Stofskiftesygdomme	22	3	—	8	•	290	2	7430	20	20
21	Hvidøre Diabetikersanatorium, Klampenb.	Sukkersyge	25	2	—	3	•	191	•	6161	17	21
22	Dr. Skovmand's Klinik, Holbæk	Øre-, Næse- og Halssygdomme	18	2	•	3	3	398	3	4514	12	22
23	Nervekliniken »Brinken«, Vordingborg	Nervesygdomme	25	1	•	2	•	94	4	8566	23	23
24	Sct. Josephs Klinik, Nykøbing F.	Øre-, Næse- og Halssygdomme	24	2	•	4	•	514	4	7985	22	24
25	Mariasøstrenes Øjenklinik, Svendborg	Øjensygdomme	9	1	—	1	•	117	•	1729	5	25
26	Overlæge, Dr. med. Knud Schrøder's Privatklinik, Odense	med. og kirurg. Sygdomme, Fødsler	16	2	[1])	2	3	108	1	1837	5	26
27	Odense Privatklinik, Odense	Næse-, Øre-, Hals- og Øjensygdomme	36	4	•	2	4	360	5	6058	17	27
28	Privatkliniken Parkallé, Aarhus	med. Sygdomme, Øjen-, Øre-, Næse- og Halssygdomme	26	4	—	3	3	292	2	4904	13	28
29	Dr. Sander-Larsen's Øjenklinik, Aarhus	Øjensygdomme	16	1	—	1	•	85	•	1237	3	28
30	Rilsskov Nerveklinik, Marselisborg	Nervesygdomme	12	1	—	—	•	65	•	2948	8	30
31	Dr. H. P. Schmidt's Klinik, Sønderborg	Øre-, Næse- og Halssygdomme	17	1	—	2	1	348	1	4106	11	31

Overlæge Tage Iversen's og Overlæge Falbing's Kliniker nedlagdes i 1939.

[1]) Almindelig Indlæggelsesret for Læger.

TABEL 39. *Hospitaler.* *Hôpitaux.*

År 1939 / *An 1939*	Antal Senge ved Aarets Slutn. / *Nombre de lits à la fin de l'année*	Overført fra Forrige Aar / *Reportés de l'année précédente*	Indlagte Syge i alt / *Malades entrés*	Heraf Døde / *Dont décédés*	Gennemsnitligt Antal Sengedage pr. Syg / *Nombre moyen de journées de malades*	Samlet Antal Sengedage / *Nombre total de journées de malades*	Gennemsnitligt Antal Sengedage pr. Seng / *Nombre moyen de journées de lits*	Udgift pr. Sengedag / *Dépense par journée de lit*
A. Statshospitaler *hôpitaux de l'Etat*								Kr.
Rigshospitalet	1054[1]	976	9035	904	39,8	36 108	34	9,78
Kbenhvns Militærhospital	445[2]	387	6012	298	23,9	10 639	24	8,48
Statshospitaler i alt	1499	1363	15047	1202	31,9	46 747	31	9,21
B. Komm. Hospitaler *hôpitaux municipaux*								
a. København *Copenh.*								
Kommunehospitalet	1054	997	9744	1432	11,0	107 294	11	9,13
Oresundshospitalet	472[3]	472	6043	781	12,9	60 852	13	4,14
Blegdamshospitalet	451[4]	372	2749	417	50,4	138 603	50	4,34
Rudolph Berghs Hospital	176	145	1048	122	19,0	19 944	19	4,87
Sundby Hospital	420	451	2830	1016	57,0	161 370	57	4,—
Bolders Hospital	70	82	290	55	70,—	20 300	70	2,74
Bispebjerg Hospital	874	974	5434	1252	141,0	123 156	141	4,44
Børnehosp. paa Frederiksb.	157	155	812	105	14,0	11 368	14	4,47
I alt	4030	3646	29104	5178	14,7	431 087	14	5,14
Alm. Hospitals Sygehus: Patienter fra Byen	800	219	5301	34	13,5	72 000	4	1,75
Hospitalsvæs. Konsulenter af private Klinikker og Hosp.	510[5]	544	1404	1004	19,4	17 417	30	4,05
Bosenp. Sanatorium	160	160	248	245	17,4	3 [illegible]	4	16,2	[illegible]	11	4,55
St. Hans Hospital	1045[6]	2450	224	224	44	[illegible]	52	2,92	[illegible]	78	4,—	18	4,44
b. Frederiksberg *Frederiksberg*								
Frederiksberg Hospital	704	751	2007	1003	23,0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frederiksberg Hosp.s Afd. for epid. Sygdomme	204	86	731	1200	17,4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frederiksberg Hosp. Bestyrelse af andre Hospitaler og Klinikker		142	117	251	5,8	574	1,9	87,34	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Københavns Amts-Sygehuse *hôpitaux départementaux*								
Frederiksberg	250[7]	267	227	304	8,2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,37
Gentofte	910	945	5257	2300	125,0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	8,14	[illegible]	10,00
D. Private Hospitaler[12] *hôpitaux privés*								
Set. Josephs Hospital	430	222	8301	2045	375,4	76	430	19,2	374	174	104,4	24	2,80	3,24
Dr. Louises Børnehospital	140	150	6027	302	110,0	33,9	140	19,6	33	145	52,55	22	1,44	10,55
Diakonissestift. Hospital	200	172	4903	1050	155,8	32	197,1	12,4	132	187	55,9	23	1,54	
Set. Lucas Stiftelse	100	108	2101	1721	21,0	17,4	21,8	19,8	110	100	52,9	25	1,44	
Set. Elisabeths Hospital	140	80	704	806	14,0	11	19,8	14,2	10,2	96	41,1	25	1,14	
Kalundborgasylet	14	24		152			13,5	14,2	13,0	24	10,4	25	1,44	
Lysemosestiftet	80	152	1022	1545	25,7	13	33	24,9	44	206	104,0	36	2,72	
Hornemanstik. Hospital	4	17	62	370	4,2	5	13,5	4,2	13,5	15	7,15	4	2,8	10,72
Ortopædisk Hospital[13]	200	170	704	962	17,0	12,5	19,5	17,7	4	104	54,2	33	1,74	13,58
Private Hospitaler i alt	1050	1334			374,0	12		155,1[7]	940	1122	514,1	29	1,4[illegible]	

[illegible] Heraf 1939 Patienter fra Kbenhvns Amt. [

TABEL 43. **Fødehjem.** *Maisons d'accouchement.*

	1940							Antal fødte Børn 1939 *nombre d'enfants*
	Antal Senge for Barselkvinder *nombre de lits*	Antal Barselkvinder *nombre d'accouchées*	Heraf døde *dont décédées*	Antal fødte Børn *nombre d'enfants* Ialt *total*	Heraf *dont* ufuldbaarne *avortons*	Heraf *dont* dødfødte *mort-nés*	Heraf *dont* døde kort efter Fødslen *morts peu après naiss*	
Rigshospitalets Fødeafd. A og B	165[1]	3 946[2]	17	3 833	1 042	235	114	3 450
— — C(ekstraord.)[3]	28	912	»	896	46	10	1	758
Frederiksberg Hospitals Fødeafd. ...	134[4]	354	»	358	76	11	3	317
Private Fødeklinikker	185	—	—	3 232	—	—	—	2 996

[1] Desuden 26 Senge paa Svangreafdelingen og 6 Senge paa Plejeafdelingen. [2] Antallet af ugifte Barselkvinder var 2 080 og Antallet af gifte 1 866; af disse sidste var 1 463 fra København og Frederiksberg. [3] En midlertidig Fødeafdeling oprettet af Staten og Københavns Kommune i Forening. [4] Fra 1. November 1940 er Fødeafdelingen midlertidigt flyttet til Diakonissestiftelsen og omfatter her 17 Senge.

TABEL 44. **Begravelser.** *Enterrements par cimetières.*

Antal Begravelser i Aaret *nombre d'enterrements*	København *Copenhague*									Frederiksberg *Frédériksberg*				
	Assistens Kirkegaard	Vestre Kirkegaard	Bispebjerg Kirkegaard	Brønshøj Kirkegaard	Sundby Kirkegaard	Andre kbhvnske Kirkegaarde	Udenbys Kirkegaarde	Ialt Begravelser paa Kirkeg.[1]	Bisættelser	Tilsammen *total*	Frederiksberg gl. Kirkegaard	Solbjerg Kirkegaard	Søndermark Kirkegaard	Udenbys Kirkegaarde	Ialt Begravelser paa Kirkegaarde[2]
1937	613	1 954	2 794	135	749	612	1 527	8 384	3	8 387	152	656	424	824	2 056
1938	586	1 925	2 853	143	758	565	1 455	8 285	3	8 288	81	548	246	782	1 657
1939	581	1 805	2 744	158	700	590	1 518	8 096	3	8 099	81	531	187	685	1 484
1940	600	1 946	2 935	149	792	568	1 480	8 470	5	8 475	85	575	198	496	1 354

[1] Heraf Begravelser i Frijord i 1937, 1938, 1939 og 1940 henholdsvis 189, 87, 95 og 74. [2] Heraf Begravelser i Frijord i 1937, 1938, 1939 og 1940 henholdsvis 29, 21, 16 og 21.

Anm. Paa Gjentofte Kommunes 4 Kirkegaarde er der i 1938 foretaget ialt 552 Begravelser, heraf 139 Urnebegravelser og i 1939 ialt 587 Begravelser, hvoraf 143 Urnebegravelser.

TABEL 45. ***Ligbrændinger*[1] *i København, Frederiksberg og Gjentofte Kommune 1930—40.*** *Crémations à Copenhague, Frédériksberg et Gjentofte.*

Aar *année*	Antal Ligbrændinger *crémations*				Ligbrændinger i Procent af de faktisk indtrufne Dødsfald[2] *nombre des crémations en °/₀ des décès*			
	København	Frederiksberg	Gjentofte Km.	Ialt	København	Frederiksberg	Gjentofte Km.	Ialt
					pCt.	pCt.	pCt.	pCt.
1930	1106	250	68	1424	15,6	15,5	11,6	15,4
1931	1385	302	107	1794	19,2	18,0	18,1	18,9
1932	1561	367	132	2060	21,7	21,6	19,6	21,5
1933	1696	361	139	2196	23,7	22,3	20,0	23,2
1934	1834	373	139	2346	25,4	24,6	22,0	25,0
1935	1950	446	175	2571	25,0	24,9	22,6	24,8
1936	2060	437	201	2698	27,0	27,3	23,2	26,7
1937	2255	512	225	2992	29,8	28,0	24,8	29,1
1938	2309	473	249	3031	31,0	28,6	24,9	30,0
1939	2341	569	281	3191	32,2	35,1	28,3	32,3
1940	2696	569	311	3576	35,1	34,9	28,5	34,4

[1] Antallet af Ligbrændinger vedrører de Personer, der faktisk er døde indenfor de paagældende Kommuner. [2] Jfr. Tabel 20 S. 21 f.

Anm. Antal foretagne Ligbrændinger i 1940 udgjorde i Bispebjerg Krematorium 2540, i Sundby Krematorium 354, i Søndermark Krematorium paa Frederiksberg 809 og i Mariebjerg Krematorium i Gjentofte Kommune 145. De tilsvarende Tal for 1939 var henholdsvis 2262, 302, 767 og 135.

TABLE III

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN DENMARK*

*(Medicinalberetning for Kongeriget Denmark, 1939) Kobenhaven, 1941.

	Læger *Physicians*					Tandlæger *Dentists*	Jordemødre *Midwives*				Sundhedsplejersker *Visiting nurses*	Apoteker *Pharmacies*	Haandkøbsudsalg *Retail distr. shops*	Distrib. Læger *Distrib. physic.*
	Embedslæger *Medical officers*	Sygehuslæger *Hospital physicians*	prakt. Specialister *Pract. specialists*	alm. prakt. Læger *General practitioners*	Ialt *Total*		Distrikts-Jordem. *District midwives*	Reserve-Jordem. *Reserve midwives*	Privat prakt. *In private practice*	Ialt *Total*				
København[1])	1	439	168	351	959	362	»	»	80	80	55	62	»	»
Amtslæge-kredsene														
Københavns	4	178	39	240	461	165	20	2	50	72	13	31	35	11
Frederiksborg	3	25	3	55	86	33	23	1	2	26	»	13	25	15
Holbæk	3	33	1	49	86	25	30	1	3	34	9	10	35	22
Sorø	3	27	1	44	75	27	22	»	8	30	1	8	14	7
Præstø	3	33	3	52	91	27	24	1	6	31	1	10	15	16
Bornholm	1	11	»	14	26	9	11	1	4	16	»	3	7	7
Lolland-Falster...	3	21	4	54	82	22	36	1	4	41	1	12	18	24
Svendborg	4	32	6	53	95	26	38	»	9	47	1	13	32	15
Odense	4	58	17	77	156	46	32	1	16	49	2	19	29	23
Vejle	4	58	8	53	123	30	28	»	13	41	2	16	42	11
Skanderborg	4	28	4	47	83	22	21	1	9	31	3	13	32	5
Aarhus	3	84	18	72	177	49	15	1	13	29	9	13	19	8
Randers	4	27	4	54	89	29	31	1	13	45	1	13	42	12
Aalborg	4	46	11	64	125	31	30	1	17	48	1	18	50	15
Hjørring	3	31	1	48	83	17	43	»	4	47	1	15	54	8
Thisted	2	14	1	20	37	6	25	»	2	27	»	12	41	4
Viborg	4	44	3	48	99	15	32	1	5	38	1	12	53	18
Ringkøbing	5	28	2	47	82	21	35	»	12	47	1	17	62	2
Ribe	4	31	1	58	94	24	32	1	13	46	2	16	40	12
Haderslev	1	13	»	29	43	7	17	»	4	21	1	7	18	3
Aabenraa	1	7	1	20	29	4	10	1	6	17	»	3	12	2
Sønderborg	1	27	3	18	49	5	9	1	6	16	1	4	12	2
Tønder	1	5	»	16	22	4	15	»	1	16	»	5	8	1
Tils. *Total* 1939....	70	1300	299	1583	3252	1006	579	16	300	895	106	345	695	243
Tils. *Total* 1938....	70	1150	302	1596	3118	972	599	12	306	917	77	341	687	251

Der fandtes ved Aarets Udgang 345 Apoteker, samt 12 *Hospitalsapoteker* (6 i København, 2 i Københavns Amt, 1 i Holbæk, 1 i Odense, 1 i Vejle og 1 i Aarhus. Hospitalsapoteket i Odense oprettedes i 1939). Der tilkom 4 nye Apoteker, nemlig 1 i København, 1 i Frederiksborg Amt (Birkerød), 1 i Odense Amt (Dalum) og 1 i Skanderborg Amtslægekreds (Silkeborg).

Der fandtes 695 *Haandkøbsudsalg*. 1 Læge (paa Christiansø ved Bornholm) havde Ret til at *dispensere* og 243 til at *distribuere Medicin*.

TABLE IV

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES 1934-1940*

*(Statistik Aarbog, 1940, Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri A/S, Kobenhavn, 1941)

TABEL 27. *Anmeldte Sygdomstilfælde i Aarene 1934—1940.*

Cas de maladies déclarées par les médecins (déclaration obligatoire) en 1934—1940.

	1940	1939				1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
	Hele Landet[1] *le Danemark*[1]	København og Frederiksberg *Copenhague et Frederiksberg*	Provinsbyer *villes de province*	Landkommunerne *comm. rurales*	Hele Landet *le Danemark*					
Tyfoid Feber *Febris typhoidea*	21	8	10	4	22	43	47	47	78	59
Paratyfus B *Febris paratyphoidea B*	69	12	19	78	109	98	198	106	134	122
Epid. Hjerne- og Rygmarvsbet. *Meningo-ep.*	55	17	14	24	55	60	61	61	69	55
Akut Børnelammelse *Poliomyelitis ant. acut.* paralytica	11	1	15	25	41	288	1 243	79	398	4 711
Akut Børnelammelse *Poliomyelitis ant. acut.* aparalytica	12	1	24	32	57	278				
Epidemisk Encephalitis *Encephalitis ep. ac.*	27	4	2	8	14	25	41	23	48	73
Dysenteri *Dysenteria (Paradysenteria)*	399	50	95	260	405	367	1 103	617	845	612
Malaria *Malaria* (uden *Mal. artif.*) opstaaet i Danmark	2	»	»	»	»	2	19	34	20	27
Malaria *Malaria* (uden *Mal. artif.*) opst. udenf. Danmark	5	7	9	4	20	23				
Difteri *Diphtheria*	860	392	347	349	1 088	870	1 348	2 138	3 807	2 155
Skarlagensfeber *Scarlatina*	7 333	2 297	2 682	4 122	9 101	8 950	9 519	8 305	7 722	5 580
Barselfeber *Febris puerperalis*	232	27	62	139	228	256	194	190	170	187
Blæreudslet hos nyfødte *Pemphigus neonat.*	216	79	105	95	279	176	139	182	203	202
Stivkrampe hos nyfødte *Tetanus neonatorum*	47	1	3	26	30	40	37	53	35	24
Mæslinger *Morbilli*	31 174	804	5 091	6 925	12 820	43 978	4 736	3 595	87 830	7 498
Røde Hunde *Rubeola*	7 862	437	693	878	2 008	2 929	—	—	—	—
Skoldkopper *Varicella*	10 082	2 179	3 334	4 614	10 127	10 865	—	—	—	—
Kighoste *Tussis convulsiva*	22 069	3 983	11 757	22 072	37 812	17 100	12 334	28 971	31 017	15 653
Faaresyge *Parotitis epidemica*	1 691	234	847	1 016	2 097	4 673	10 626	7 666	7 104	7 662
Influenza *Influenza*	171 958	42 275	40 252	56 222	138 749	95 903	108 134	190 886	112 320	52 620
Almindelig Halsbetændelse *Angina tonsill.*	83 190	20 217	30 196	44 536	94 949	89 083	90 015	82 863	86 230	83 903
Akut Brystkatarh *Tracheo-bronchitis*	95 171	8 843	33 663	53 257	95 763	93 820	100 795	98 823	95 358	81 087
Katarr. Lungebetænd. *Bronch. & Bronch. cap.*	18 787	1 915	5 048	10 718	17 681	19 177	23 570	24 654	24 253	21 320
Krupøs Lungebetændelse *Pneum. crouposa*	3 710	503	928	1 848	3 279	3 173	3 133	3 705	3 753	3 224
Kolerine o. akut Tarmkat. *Gast.-enter. ac. inf.*	27 555	4 236	10 916	14 550	29 702	32 259	34 959	32 043	20 078	31 224
Epidemisk Gulsot *Hepatitis epidemica acuta*	3 079	495	810	1 413	2 718	2 257	2 178	2 739	5 347	11 292
Gigtfeber *Febris rheumatica*	2 655	321	676	1 335	2 332	2 485	2 904	3 080	3 164	3 267
Rosen *Erysipelas*	3 050	321	914	1 700	2 935	3 103	2 800	3 196	3 302	3 332
Gonorré *Gonorrhoea*[2]	7 803	4 337	2 894	1 062	8 293	9 276	10 094	10 304	9 983	9 978
Venerisk Saar *Ulcus venereum*[2]	49	28	36	12	76	94	82	96	82	107
Erhvervet Syfilis *Syphilis acquisita*[3]	463	273	180	62	515	470	641	771	710	805
Medfødt Syfilis *Syphilis congenita*[3]	35	10	20	3	33	50	65	64	68	69
Lymphogranuloma inguinale	6	3	1	»	4	19	—			
Kronisk Alkoholisme *Delirium tremens*	9	4	1	2	7	9	6	18	28	23
Lungetuberkulose *Tuberculosis pulmonum*	—	1 077	571	1 158	2 806	3 040	3 500	3 370	3 272	3 350

[1] Foreløbige Tal. *chiffres provisoires.* [2] Ikke tidligere diagnosticeret. [3] Friske Tilfælde.

TABLE IV
DISEASE INFORMATION (con't)

Tabel B 1. **De anmeldte Sygdomstilfældes Fordeling efter Maaneder i hele Landet. 1939.**

Distribution of Notified Cases after Season (Months) in Entire Country. 1939.

		Jan.	Febr.	Marts	April	Maj	Juni	Juli	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Dec.	Hele Aaret *All Year*	Hele Landet *Entire Country*
Febris typhoidea	København	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	22
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	12	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4	
Febr. paratyphoidea B	København	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	11	109
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	-	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	-	1	1	2	20	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	2	4	2	1	3	12	19	12	12	2	2	7	78	
Meningitis cerebrosp. epid.	København	-	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	17	55
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	-	-	2	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	3	-	14	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	2	1	5	6	2	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	24	
Poliomyelitis ant. acut. paralytica	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	3	2	1	15	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	6	5	1	1	25	
Poliomyelitis ant. acut. aparalytica	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	15	3	1	-	25	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	7	11	5	-	-	32	
Encephalitis epid. acut.	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	11
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	
Dysenteria (Paradysenteria)	København	6	4	2	1	-	4	5	11	8	2	4	-	47	405
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	2	21	6	4	-	7	26	11	11	1	2	1	98	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	8	33	13	-	9	21	27	35	53	23	10	20	260	
Malaria opstaaet i Danmark[1])	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaria opstaaet udenfor Danmark	København	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	6	20
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	10	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	
Diphtheria	København	27	44	38	29	36	21	10	9	28	56	38	47	383	1088
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	14	22	24	21	11	16	7	31	28	31	88	60	356	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	36	23	45	19	19	23	14	26	29	16	30	39	349	
Scarlatina	København	316	94	75	65	374	53	82	154	193	241	237	182	2056	9101
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	369	147	171	100	165	124	148	154	266	180	530	269	2923	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	433	294	339	232	229	267	318	255	342	523	525	375	4122	
Febris puerperalis	København	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	4	1	4	26	228
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	5	5	3	12	3	6	3	5	7	6	6	2	63	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	18	9	11	5	10	11	10	9	16	12	21	7	139	
Pemphigus neonat.	København	6	1	5	2	5	13	13	3	4	9	8	1	70	279
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	8	4	3	13	13	10	13	12	16	11	9	2	111	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	7	7	5	8	10	8	8	9	7	11	8	7	95	
Tetanus neonat.	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	30
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	2	1	3	1	5	2	2	3	2	-	2	3	26	
Morbilli	København	49	37	13	19	38	39	27	50	38	72	118	225	725	12820
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	715	555	620	644	731	494	236	86	81	127	276	605	5170	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	1101	806	823	756	801	704	424	225	241	278	329	134	6925	
Rubeolæ	København	51	38	43	30	27	11	20	30	35	32	25	39	381	2008
	De andre Byer *Other Towns*	75	90	82	68	44	71	51	11	35	39	59	91	749	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	92	108	93	84	75	69	61	75	18	70	67	33	878	

[1]) Uden Malaria artificialis.

Tabel B 1. **De anmeldte Sygdomstilfældes Fordeling efter Maaneder i hele Landet. 1939.**

Distribution of Notified Cases after Season (Months in Entire Country. 1939.

		Jan.	Febr.	Marts	April	Maj	Juni	Juli	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Dec.	Hele Aaret *All Year*	Hele Landet *Entire Country*
Febris typhoidea	København	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	6	22
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	3	12	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4	
Febr. paratyphoidea B	København	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	11	109
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	-	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	-	1	1	2	20	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	2	4	2	1	3	12	19	12	12	2	2	7	78	
Meningitis cerebrosp. epid.	København	-	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	-	1	-	17	55
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	-	-	2	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	3	-	14	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	2	1	5	6	2	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	24	
Poliomyelitis ant. acut. paralytica	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	3	2	1	15	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	6	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	6	5	1	1	25	
Poliomyelitis ant. acut. aparalytica	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	15	3	1	-	25	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	7	11	5	-	-	32	
Encephalitis epid. acut.	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	11
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	
Dysenteria (Paradysenteria)	København	6	4	2	1	-	4	5	11	8	2	4	-	17	405
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	2	21	6	4	-	7	26	11	11	1	2	1	98	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	8	33	13	7	9	21	27	35	53	23	10	20	260	
Malaria opstaaet i Danmark[1])	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaria opstaaet udenfor Danmark	København	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	6	20
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	10	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	
Diphtheria	København	27	44	38	29	36	21	10	9	28	56	38	47	383	1088
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	14	22	24	21	11	16	7	31	28	41	88	60	356	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	36	23	45	19	19	23	14	26	29	16	30	39	349	
Scarlatina	København	316	94	75	65	374	53	82	154	193	241	237	182	2056	9102
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	369	147	171	100	165	124	148	154	266	180	530	269	2923	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	433	294	339	232	229	267	318	255	342	523	525	375	4122	
Febris puerperalis	København	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	4	1	4	26	228
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	5	5	3	12	3	6	3	5	7	6	6	2	63	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	18	9	11	5	10	11	10	9	16	12	21	7	139	
Pemphigus neonat.	København	6	1	5	2	5	13	13	3	1	9	8	1	70	279
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	8	4	3	13	13	10	13	12	16	11	9	2	111	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	7	7	5	8	10	8	8	9	7	11	8	7	95	
Tetanus neonat.	København	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	30
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	2	1	3	1	5	2	2	3	2	-	2	3	26	
Morbilli	København	49	37	13	19	38	39	27	50	38	72	118	225	725	12820
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	715	555	620	644	731	494	236	86	81	127	276	665	5170	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	1101	806	823	756	801	704	424	225	241	278	329	134	6925	
Rubeolæ	København	51	38	43	30	27	11	20	30	35	32	25	39	381	2008
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	75	90	82	68	44	71	51	11	35	39	59	91	749	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	92	108	93	84	75	69	64	75	18	70	67	33	878	

[1]) Uden Malaria artificialis.

Tabel B 1. De anmeldte Sygdomstilfældes Fordeling efter Maaneder i hele Landet. 1939.
(Fortsat).

Distribution of Notified Cases after Season (Month) in Entire Country. 1939. *(Continued.)*

		Jan.	Febr.	Marts	April	Maj	Juni	Juli	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Dec.	Hele Aaret *All Year*	Hele Landet *Entire Country*
Varicellæ	København	301	239	252	304	211	125	82	52	57	62	131	185	2001	10127
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	318	356	383	337	312	316	145	154	89	205	418	479	3512	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	457	552	556	521	435	318	244	179	156	243	581	372	4614	
Tussis convulsiva	København	942	606	474	382	247	172	145	134	136	164	161	148	3711	37812
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	977	1254	1370	1079	1306	1207	1009	931	689	692	808	707	12029	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	1296	1321	1862	1899	2381	2484	2095	2284	1687	1[illegible]	1696	1260	22072	
Parotitis epidemica	København	48	37	26	14	18	11	5	13	10	18	13	3	216	2097
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	125	116	77	60	104	54	40	41	30	49	94	75	865	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	106	132	179	149	87	80	34	41	31	29	52	96	1016	
Influenza	København	7200	16500	3702	1649	1154	587	418	571	1127	1486	1470	1527	37391	138749
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	3939	10644	12254	5502	2175	1092	696	1158	1684	1893	2204	1895	45136	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	5256	11655	13288	7905	3725	2121	1254	1594	2404	2343	2400	2277	56222	
Angina tonsillaris	København	2085	1530	1493	1264	1466	1135	946	1406	1603	1724	1704	1523	17879	94949
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	2872	2603	2708	2286	2448	2135	2029	2726	3001	3154	3783	2789	32534	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	3819	3684	4234	3723	3330	3198	3048	4030	3675	3982	4386	3427	44536	
Tracheo-Bronchitis	København	1314	989	745	625	559	289	179	252	441	797	732	802	7724	95763
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	4650	4539	4515	3272	3113	1959	1255	1282	1822	2859	3024	2492	34782	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	7257	7071	7861	5693	4771	3401	2123	1962	2311	3652	3592	3563	53257	
Bronchopneum. et Bronchitis capillaris	København	240	270	160	132	119	90	55	74	73	129	132	159	1633	17681
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	763	713	749	561	478	334	217	220	233	347	378	337	5330	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	1618	1573	1664	1194	1088	716	412	395	418	526	574	540	10718	
Pneumonia crouposa	København	60	47	44	53	36	39	21	23	24	54	34	36	471	3279
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	91	68	127	94	113	81	70	58	44	81	73	60	960	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	167	158	199	217	272	186	114	95	100	121	122	97	1848	
Gastro-enteritis ac. infect.	København	324	337	379	340	261	251	255	650	509	212	143	169	3830	29702
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	732	1104	844	848	881	1061	820	1892	1671	548	531	390	11322	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	829	929	1063	1127	1212	1264	1191	2845	2244	755	626	465	14550	
Hepatitis epidemica acuta	København	39	30	34	29	30	22	21	39	39	54	67	41	445	2718
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	59	73	70	55	42	42	41	105	88	103	94	88	860	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	132	125	143	77	89	80	57	109	138	149	146	168	1413	
Febris rheumatica	København	38	22	31	18	21	18	15	19	26	22	26	31	287	2332
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	75	89	59	58	70	51	24	36	55	54	79	60	710	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	128	115	145	99	114	97	67	95	100	107	143	125	1335	
Erysipelas	København	34	19	23	15	19	15	14	18	33	31	28	27	276	2935
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	101	84	68	74	64	45	53	72	100	106	109	83	959	
	Landdistrikterne *Rural distr.*	136	116	132	97	101	111	111	125	181	226	221	143	1700	
	Tilsammen. *Total*	51893	72066	64347	43291	35481	27190	20849	26964	28574	30881	33186	29099	484421	484421
Gonorrhoea, ikke tidl. diagnosticeret	København	339	305	333	288	263	371	399	359	384	368	332	320	4061	8293
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	247	272	242	179	233	272	249	368	315	288	283	242	3170	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	75	73	91	76	77	92	77	113	123	111	74	80	1062	
Ulcus venereum, ikke tidl. diagnosticeret	København	3	1	4	3	2	1	2	4	3	3	1	»	27	76
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	3	5	2	»	2	3	1	6	5	5	3	2	37	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	1	1	2	»	»	»	1	2	3	»	»	2	12	
Syphilis acqvisita, friske Tilfælde	København	26	15	16	16	20	15	22	24	23	24	35	25	261	515
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	17	25	17	11	11	10	8	19	22	13	28	11	192	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	3	5	7	3	»	5	1	5	3	13	7	10	62	

-37-

Tabel B 1. **De anmeldte Sygdomstilfældes Fordeling efter Maaneder i hele Landet. 1939.**
(Fortsat).

Distribution of Notified Cases after Season (Month) in Entire Country. 1939. (Continued.)

		Jan.	Febr.	Marts	April	Maj	Juni	Juli	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Dec.	Hele Aaret *All Year*	Hele Landet *Entire country*
Syphilis congenita, ikke tidl. diagnost.	København	•	•	2	•	1	3	•	1	1	•	•	1	9	33
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	2	•	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	21	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	•	•	•	1	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	1	3	
Lymphogranuloma ingvinale	København	1	•	1	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	3	4
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	•	1	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Delirium tremens	København	3	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1	7
	De andre Byer. *Other Towns*	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	1	
	Landdistrikterne. *Rural distr.*	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	1	•	•	•	•	2	

TABLE IV
DISEASE INFORMATION*
*(Medicinalberetning for Kongeriget Danmark, 1939) Kobenhaven, 1941.

Tab. 4. Oversigt over epidemiske m. fl. Sygdomme i 1938 og 1939.
Survey of Epidemic and Other Diseases in 1938 and 1939.

	Sygdomstilfælde *Cases*		Dødsfald *Deaths*			
			ialt *total*		pr. 100 Sygdstilf. *per 100 cases*	
	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938
Tyfoid Feber. *Typhoid fever*	22	43	2	7	9,1	16,3
Paratyfus. *Paratyphoid fever*	109	98	3	6	2,8	6,1
Epid. Hjærne-Rygmarvsbetændelse. *Epidemic cerebrospinal Meningitis*	55	60	14	31	25,5	51,7
Akut Børnelammelse ialt. *Acute anterior Poliomyelitis total*	98	566	—	—	—	—
— heraf med Lammelser, — *herein paralytic*	41	288	12	40	29,3	13,9
Epidemisk Encephalitis. *Epidemic Encephalitis*	14	25	8	26	—	—
Dysenteri. *Dysentery*	405	367	9	7	2,2	1,9
Malaria opstaaet i Danmark. *Intermittent fever risen in Denmark*	»	2	—	—	—	—
Difteri. *Diphtheria*	1088	870	52	68	4,8	7,8
Skarlagensfeber. *Scarlet fever*	9101	8950	37	42	0,4	0,5
Barselfeber. *Puerperal fever*	228	256	51	64	22,4	25,0
Blæreudslet hos nyfødte. *Pemphigus neonatorum*	279	176	14	8	5,0	4,5
Stivkrampe hos nyfødte. *Tetanus neonatorum*	30	40	28	37	—	—
Mæslinger. *Measles*	12820	43978	31	101	0,2	0,2
Røde Hunde. *German Measles*	2008	2929	»	»	»	»
Skoldkopper. *Chicken-pox*	10127	10865	5	6	0,0	0,1
Kighoste. *Whooping-cough*	37812	17100	178	80	0,5	0,5
Faaresyge. *Mumps*	2097	4673	»	2	»	0,0
Influenza	138749	95993	412	370	0,3	0,4
Almindelig Halsbetændelse. *Angina and Tonsilitis*	94949	89983	137	169	0,1	0,2
Akute Lungesygdomme ialt. *Acute Pulmonary Diseases total*	116723	116170	2672	3194	2,3	2,7
nemlig *viz.* Akut Brystkatarh. *Tracheo-bronchitis*	95763	93820	180	144	0,2	0,2
nemlig *viz.* Katarhalsk Lungebetændelse *Bronchopneumonia*	17681	19177	2187	2440	12,4	12,7
nemlig *viz.* Krupøs Lungebetændelse *Lobar Pneumonia*	3279	3173	305	610	9,3	19,2
Kolerine og akut Tarmkatarh. *Cholerine and Enteritis*	29702	32259	347	416	1,2	1,3
Epidemisk Gulsot. *Epidemic catarrhal Jaundice*	2718	2257	3	7	—	—
Gigtfeber. *Rheumatic fever*	2332	2485	57	48	—	—
Rosen. *Erysipelas*	2935	3103	41	63	1,4	2,0
Svingefeber[1]). *Undulant fever*	523	585	4	18	—	—
Den Weilske Syge[1]). *Morbus Weilii*	46	30	4	3	—	—
Gonorré, ikke tidl. diagnosticeret. *Gonorrhoea, not previously diagnosed*	8293	9276	»	»	—	—
Venerisk Saar, ikke tidl. diagnosticeret. *Soft Chancre, not previously diagnosed*	76	94	»	»	—	—
Erhvervet Syfilis, friske Tilfælde. *Acquired Syphilis, fresh cases*	515	470	76	54	—	—
Medfødt Syfilis, ikke tidl. diagnosticeret. *Congenital Syphilis, not previously diagnosed*	33	50	7	5	—	—
Lymphogranuloma ingvinale	4	19	—	—	—	—

[1]) Omfatter kun bakteriologisk konstaterede Tilfælde.

(Fortsættes paa næste Side)

Kronisk Alkoholisme. *Chronic Alcoholism*.....	7	9[1])	59	56	—	—
Lungetuberkulose. *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*.....	2806	3040	1102	1278	—	—
Andre tuberkuløse Sygdomme. *Other Tuberculous Diseases*.....	—	—	239	322	—	—
Kræft. *Cancer*.....	—	—	5459	5559	—	—
Sukkersyge. *Diabetes mellitus*.....	—	—	829	771	—	—

[1]) **Delirium tremens.**

TABLE IV (con't)
DISEASE INFORMATION COPENHAGEN*
*(Statistisk Aabog for Kobnhavn, Frederiksberg, 1941)

TABEL 46. *Sygdomstilfælde anmeldt af Lægerne.* *Maladies déclarées par les médecins.*

København	1940 Anmeldte Sygdomstilfælde for Pers. i Alderen						1939 ialt *total*	1938 ialt *total*
	Under 1 Aar	1–4 Aar	5–14 Aar	15–64 Aar	65 Aar og derover	Ialt *total*		
Epidemiske Sygdomme *maladies épidémiques*								
Tyfoid og Gastrisk Feber *Febr. typh. et parat.*	»	»	»	8	»	8	17	22
Hjerne-Rygmarvsbetændelse *Meningit. cerebrosp. epid.*	2	2	1	4	»	9	17	15
Ondartet Halssyge og Strubehoste *Diptheria & Croup*	9	66	105	53	1	234	381	300
Skarlagensfeber *Scarlatina*	33	482	832	313	»	1 660	2 056	1 034
Mæslinger *Morbilli*	151	3 207	5 166	176	»	8 700	726	11 423
Kighoste *Tussis convulsiva*	209	1 481	1 096	49	»	2 835	3 711	2 909
Faaresyge *Parotitis epidemica*	»	19	48	69	1	137	216	372
Krupøs Lungebetændelse *Pneumonia crouposa*	8	45	73	450	59	635	471	509
Akut Brystkatarrh *Tracheo-Bronchitis*	522	1 619	1 708	4 288	1 154	9 291	7 724	7 564
Katarrh. Lungebet. *Bronchopneum. & Bronchitis capill.*	233	477	340	936	417	2 403	1 633	1 998
Influenza *Influenza*	371	2 474	5 737	29 001	1 885	39 468	37 390	22 049
Halsbetændelse *Angina tonsillaris*	559	3 189	4 487	7 716	110	16 061	17 879	16 624
Kolerine og akut Diarrhoe *Gastro-Enteritis ac. infec.*	497	965	762	1 463	186	3 873	3 830	4 269
Skaalkopper *Varicellæ*	32	736	1 209	95	»	2 072	2 006	2 072
Røde Hunde *Rubeolæ*	34	452	761	754	»	2 001	381	379
Epidemisk Gulsot *Hepatitis epidem. acuta*	1	42	206	309	24	582	445	265
Vandrerosen *Erysipelas*	»	5	7	243	45	300	276	300
Gigtfeber *Febr. rheumatica*	»	5	35	236	10	286	288	269
Andre epid. Sygd. *Alii morbi épidém.*	98	54	15	94	5	266	251	214
Epidemiske Sygdomme ialt *malad. épidém. total*	2 759	15 320	22 588	46 257	3 897	90 821	79 698	72 587
Andre Sygdomme *autres maladies*								
Gonorrhoe *Gonorrhoea*	5	»	3	3 984	5	3 997	4 061	4 690
Veneriske Saar *Ulcus venereum*	»	»	»	19	»	19	27	33
Erhvervet Syfilis *Syphilis acquisita*	»	»	»	270	1	271	261	190
Medfødt Syfilis *Syph. congenita*	2	2	1	»	»	5	9	7
Lymphogranuloma ingvinal	»	»	»	4	»	4	3	12
Fnat *Scabies*	18	630	943	6 516	54	8 161	6 113	6 728
Drankergalskab *Delirium tremens*	»	»	»	2	1	3	4	1
Anmeldte Sygdomstilfælde ialt *total*	2 784	15 952	23 535	57 052	3 958	103 281	90 176	84 248
Frederiksberg								
Epidemiske Sygdomme *maladies épidémiques*								
Tyfoid og Gastrisk Feber *Febr. typh. et parat.*	»	»	»	»	»	»	3	5
Hjerne-Rygmarvsbetændelse *Meningit. cerebrosp. epid.*	1	1	»	»	»	2	»	1
Ondartet Halssyge og Strubehoste *Diptheria & Croup*	»	6	9	9	»	24	9	17
Skarlagensfeber *Scarlatina*	2	23	68	47	»	140	241	153
Mæslinger *Morbilli*	13	311	535	36	»	895	79	1 022
Kighoste *Tussis convulsiva*	9	147	126	9	»	291	272	229
Faaresyge *Parotitis epidemica*	»	1	1	1	»	3	18	53
Krupøs Lungebetændelse *Pneumonia crouposa*	1	6	7	54	15	83	32	37
Akut Brystkatarrh *Tracheo-Bronchitis*	63	188	206	803	305	1 565	1 119	1 095
Katarrh. Lungebet. *Bronchopneum. & Bronchitis capill.*	17	57	58	172	134	438	282	280
Influenza *Influenza*	27	243	722	4 656	318	5 966	4 884	2 608
Halsbetændelse *Angina tonsillaris*	12	267	598	1 264	43	2 184	2 338	2 026
Kolerine og akut Diarrhoe *Gastro-Enteritis ac. infec.*	34	90	64	162	28	378	406	537
Skaalkopper *Varicellæ*	4	73	160	21	»	258	178	201
Røde Hunde *Rubeolæ*	»	26	129	122	2	279	56	51
Epidemisk Gulsot *Hepatitis epidem. acuta*	»	3	18	43	5	69	50	45
Vandrerosen *Erysipelas*	»	»	1	46	5	52	45	60
Gigtfeber *Febr. rheumatica*	»	»	3	28	1	32	34	29
Andre epid. Sygd. *Alii morbi épidém.*	15	2	2	14	»	33	28	31
Epidemiske Sygdomme ialt *malad. épidem. total*	198	1 444	2 707	7 487	856	12 692	10 074	8 480
Andre Sygdomme *autres maladies*								
Gonorrhoe *Gonorrhoea*	»	»	»	241	1	242	276	399
Veneriske Saar *Ulcus venereum*	»	»	»	»	»	»	1	3
Erhvervet Syfilis *Syphilis acquisita*	»	»	1	7	»	8	12	12
Medfødt Syfilis *Syph. congenita*	»	»	»	»	»	»	1	»
Fnat *Scabies*	8	19	58	419	12	516	373	382
Tilsammen Antal anmeldte Sygdomstilfælde *total*	206	1 463	2 766	8 154	869	13 458	10 737	9 276

APPENDIX VII

Danish Dioceses and their Bishops, as of 1938.

Copenhagen.....H. Fuglsang Damgaard

Roskilde.....Axel Rosendal

Lolland-Falster.....J.J.A. Arnundsen

Fyn.....A.J. Rud

Aalborg.....P. Oldenburg

Viborg.....Axel Malmstrøm

Aarhus.....F.C. Brunn-Kierulff

Ribe.....S.K. Kjerkegaard

Haderslev.....C.V. Noack

Source: Danske Hof-og Statskalender, 1938.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX VIII

Newspapers

Politiken (Copenhagen)

Owner: Høgrup, Cavling and Dedichen, a stock company.
Editor: Valdemar Koppel, Niels Hansager.
Political Affiliation: Democratic-Progressive.
Appeal to: Bourgeois.
Circulation: 157,500. Sunday, 235,000.

Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen)

Owner: Naesser and Berling Families
Editor: Svend Aage Lund
Political Affiliation: Independent
Appeal to: Conservative
Circulation: 120,000. Sunday, 150,000.

Social Demokraten (Copenhagen)

Owner: Social Democratic Party
Editor: H.P. Sørensen
Political Affiliation: S. D. P.
Appeal to: Workers in Copenhagen
Circulation: 59,000.

Ekstrabladet (Copenhagen)

Owner: Corporation, stock in hands of Høgrup, Cavling, Didichen.
Editor: Ole Cavling
Political Affiliation: Liberal Left.
Appeal to: Chiefly street sale.
Circulation: 50,000.

Nationaltidende (Copenhagen)

Owner: Corporation, conservative group.
Editor: A. Schoch
Political Affiliation: Leading organ of conservative youth movement.
Appeal to: Conservative intellectual circles in Copenhagen and elsewhere.
Circulation: 45,000. Sunday, 67,000.

Jyllandsposten (Aarhus)

Owner: N. Hansen, K. Kirk
Editor: N. Hansen
Political Affiliation: Independent
Appeal to: Conservatives in Jutland
Circulation: 25,000.

Fyns Tidende (Odense)

Owner: Corporation, stock held by farmers of Fyn.
Editor: S. P. Quist
Political Affiliation: Left Democratic Party.
Appeal to: Landowners of Fyn.
Circulation: 22,000.

Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense)

Owner: J. C. Dreyer
Editor: Same
Political Affiliation: Conservative
Appeal to:
Circulation: 15,000

Fyns Venstreblad (Odense)

Owner:
Editor: Chr. Brixtofte
Political Affiliation: Radical-Democrat
Appeal to: Small farmers of Fyn.
Circulation: 10,000

Hejmdal (Aabenraa)

Owner: D. H. P. Hanssen
Editor: Bjørn Hanssen
Political Affiliation: Democratic
Appeal to: Leading organ in debatable boundary zone.
Circulation: 7,500-8,000.

Børsen (Copenhagen)

Owner: Corporation
Editor: H. Stein
Political Affiliation: Fact paper, conservative tendencies. Free Trade.
Appeal to: Finance, shipping, trade.
Circulation: 6,000.

Nordschleswigsche Zeitung (Aabenraa)

Owner: Corporation
Editor: Harboe Kandel
Political Affiliation: Official organ of Schleswig Party.
Appeal to: German circles (North Schleswig)
Circulation: 4,500

Source: Handbuch der Weltpresse, (Leipzig and Frankfurt, Third Edition, 1937).

APPENDIX IX

DATA ON THE CHIEF DANISH CITIES

APPENDIX IX

Danish cities are in general very modern, in appointments. Electricity, telephones, radios, automobiles, and electric trolley cars are as much a part of urban life in Denmark as in the United States. The appendix which follows is deliberately restricted because all of the towns listed have the attributes of a modern city. The reader may assume that every city has several churches, a highly developed public and private school system, usually an efficient city government. Its people are industrious, highly literate, and well informed.

For additional information on cities, see also the Appendices on ports, manufactures, hospitals and water works.

AALBORG
(Population 55,652)

LOCATION: Lies in the north part of Jutland on the mainland side of Limfjorden which here cuts through the entire country. Terrain is low and slightly rolling with a high point of 26 feet. There are low hills to the southwest and southeast. The Vester River originally flowed through the city in several channels but the water is now directed through a canal.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Churches, schools, prison, municipal administration building, navigation school, hospitals, custom house, military buildings including a hospital.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Trade, industry and shipping are the city's most important activities. With its five great cement producing factories, it is the center of the country's cement industry. Printing and publishing center. Exports large amounts of agricultural products to Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden and England. Most important products are cement, tile, clothing and machinery.

COMMUNICATIONS: As a sheltered non-tidal port, it has open quays and docks, and extensive natural anchorage. The harbor can accomodate vessels in excess of 10,000 tons. The city is a rail center for north Jutland and it has important shipping connections.

AARHUS
(Population 99,881)

LOCATION: Occupies a central position on the east coast of Jutland. It lies in a depression formed by a natural amphitheater of hills which rise in the north to a height of 121 feet. A small river, bridged at several points, divides the city in two.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: A new, small, but growing university, large state library, museum, schools, churches, prison, observatory, hospitals, custom house, humanitarian institutions, city administration buildings.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Next to Copenhagen, Aarhus has the most

important harbor in Denmark, though it is an artificially constructed one. Feedstuffs for the rich agricultural hinterland form its third largest import. Other important activities are machine, marine motors, wagon, bicycle, clothing, tobacco, sugar, and cement factories. There is a shipbuilding yard, and several iron foundries. The city is important as a margarine producing center.

COMMUNICATIONS: Has a good harbor, steamship connections, and is a railroad center.

COPENHAGEN
(Population 890,130)

LOCATION: Lies on the east coast of the island of Zealand, along The Sound, and extends across to the island of Amager. The terrain is generally level, the highest elevation on the mainland being 32 feet. On the island of Amager, the high point within the city limits is an elevation of 121 feet.

GOVERNMENT: The capital of the state of Denmark and its largest city. Over ¼ of the nation's population lives in Copenhagen and its suburbs.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Has all the institutions of a modern city. Here are found the government buildings and the residence of the Royal family. Here also is the oldest and largest university in Denmark with an enrollment of over 5,000 students.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Site of Denmark's most important industries; machine, textile, clothing, porcelain, and mechanical products. However, the most important activities are trade and government administration. Good harbors promote a sizable export, import, and transit trade.

COMMUNICATIONS: It is the center point for the most important rail and highway systems of the country. Has ship connections with the entire world. Kastrup airport lies on Amager island and links the city with one of the main air routes of Europe.

ESBJERG
(Population 33,155)

LOCATION: Southwest part of Jutland just opposite the island of Fanø City lies in hilly terrain whose high point is 72 feet. It is the most important west-coast port in Denmark. Through its harbors normally go large agricultural exports destined for England.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Several schools, hospitals, tuberculosis sanatorium, old peoples' home, sailor and fishermen's home, Tivoli amusement center with a small zoological park.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Shipping, commerce, fishing, food industries, sugar and clothing factory, building materials.

COMMUNICATIONS: Western terminus of the mainline railroad from Copenhagen, large and important harbor, steamship connections direct to England.

FREDERICIA
(Population 21,871)

LOCATION: Located in the southeast part of Jutland on a point of land that juts out into the Little Belt. Only 1.2 miles from the island of Fyn. Terrain is generally level with a high point of 46 feet.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Schools, hospitals, garrison hospital, and humanitorian institutions.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Iron and steel, building materials, and tobacco factory.

COMMUNICATIONS: Most important rail center in Jutland. Reputed to have the largest telegraph station in Northern Europe. A bridge over the Little Belt now connects Fredericia with the island of Fyn.

FREDERIKSHAVN
(Population 15,275)

LOCATION: Important port in the northwest corner of Jutland. Lies west and slightly south of Göteborg, Sweden. Located on fairly

level terrain with a high point of 39 feet in the north part. Wooded hills to the south and west.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Schools, hospitals, old peoples' home, poorhouse, custom house, sanatoria.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: One of the most important fishing ports. This, plus shipping and commerce account for the town's chief economic importance. Has large floating dock, iron and machinery building materials, oil skin, and shoe factories.

COMMUNICATIONS: Has the best harbor on the Jutland east coast above Aarhus. Significant as distress and refuge port for ships coming through the ship connections with Copenhagen, Göteborg, Kattegat, Kristiansand and Newcastle.

HADERSLEV
(Population, 16,410)

LOCATION: Lies in the east part of south Jutland, opposite the island of Fyn. Here the Little Belt enters 9 miles into the country and forms what is known as Haderslevsfjord. The innermost point of the fjord widens out into what is known as Haderslev Dam. The city lies in a valley with low hills to the north and south. Though small, the harbor is good. Before 1920, Haderslev was the center of Danish opposition to Germany.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Schools, seminaries, town hall, museum, hospitals.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: The most significant activities are trade, shipping, handicraft, industry, agriculture and a small amount of fishing. There are machine, tobacco, and hosiery factories, and a brewery.

COMMUNICATIONS: Has rail connections with the main line north-south railroad and is the starting point for several local railroads.

HELSINGØR (Elsinore)
(Population 17,965)

LOCATION: Lies on the northwest point of the island of Zealand just opposite Hälsingborg, Sweden. Next to the Copenhagen area, it is the largest city on the island. The city is triangular in sahpe, with the apex jutting

out into the sea - the site of Hamlet's old castle, Kronborg - and the base skirting low inland hills.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Schools, churches, a garrison building, custom house, police station, old castle.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Chief activities are handicraft, industry, trade, and shipping. Ship construction and machine company, dry dock, iron and machine works, building materials, saw works. Through the city passes the underwater electric cable bringing electric current from Sweden.

COMMUNICATIONS: Rail connections with Copenhagen and ferry service to Helsingborg, Sweden. Holds a commanding position in the Baltic trade as all ships going in and out must pass by. Only 2½ miles of water separate it from Sweden.

HORSENS
(Population 30,417)

LOCATION: Lies north east of the island of Fyn in the south east part of Jutland, just at the head of a deep indentation in the coastline known as Horsens Fjord. The city lies mainly north of the fjord in a terraced formation up the side of a hill which rises to a high point of 128 feet. A small river flows by it from the north west and empties into the fjord. Has a good harbor.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Schools, hospitals - including one for epidemics and tuberculosis, - custom house, public slaughter house, and a large prison.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Handicraft, industry, and trade. Weaving mill, clothing factory, iron, machine, silver, cement, margarine factories.

COMMUNICATIONS: Horsens has become an important rail center being connected with the north-south main line, and is the starting point for four private railroads. A good shipping port.

KOLDING
(Population 25,335)

LOCATION: Lies on the south east coast of Jutland just east of the westernmost extremity of the island of Fyn. The city extends on both sides of the Kolding river which empties into the fjord to the west. It is an ocean port but lies a distance inland because of the deep coast indentation creating the fjord. The city itself, is located on level terrain, but to the north and south rise rather high banks (72 feet in one place).

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Churches, schools, hospital, museum.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Imports large quantities of grain, feedstuffs, and timber. Has large hotels and several industries. Produces building materials, iron products, margarine, motors and furniture.

COMMUNICATIONS: Lies directly on the Copenhagen-Esbjerg main line, and has connections north and south. Several other private lines radiate out from here.

NAKSKOV
(Population 15,096)

LOCATION: Lies in the west of the island of Lolland at the head of the deepest coast indentation. Level terrain. Possesses a good harbor. Several hundred ships call each year.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Churches, mission house, prison, county hospital, epidemic hospital, old folks' home, poor house, children's home, custom house, and lodges.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Handicraft and industry the most important activities with commerce ranking third. One of Europe's largest sugar factories found here, also milk condensing, oatmeal, and malt factories. About 800 men were employed in ship construction in 1920, at which time there were 6 shipways, floating docks and machine shops.

COMMUNICATIONS: The western terminal of the Lolland-Falster

main line. Daily steamship connections with the island of Langeland.

NYKØBING
(Population 15,147)

LOCATION: Lies in the center of the island of Falster on the west side. Stretches along the coast on land that slopes gradually down to the sea.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: City hall, police center for both community and state police, administration buildings, libraries, schools, including trade schools, hospitals, custom house, and theatres.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Handicraft, industry and trade are the most important activities, with transport, agriculture, and fishing of less importance. There are factories to produce sugar, slaughter house, machines, condensed milk, margarine, electric motors and dynamoes, Diesel motors, chemicals, building materials, and iron foundries.

COMMUNICATION: Connected with the island of Lolland by bridges. Nykøbing is a station on the main Orehoved-Gedser railway line, and a junction point for two private lines. There are ship connections with Copenhagen.

ODENSE
(Population 87,521)

LOCATION: Lies almost in the center of the island of Fyn, a short distance from the head of Odense Fjord to which it is connected by a canal. Through the city flows the Odense river over which 5 bridges have been built. Terrain low and flat. Third largest city in Denmark, and the most important trade and traffic center for the island of Fyn.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: 7 marketplaces churches, schools, city hall, city office buildings, libraries, workers' and music schools, museum, public hospitals, garrison hospital, other humanitarian institutions, custom house, and several theatres.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Handicrafts, industry, and trade are the most important activities. Iron foundries, machine, electric motor and elevator, automobile, bicycle, clothing , and sugar factories. Several large wholesale houses for feed, fuel, and food products.

COMMUNICATIONS: Center for rail lines radiating to all parts of the island. Port of call for several hundred ships a year.

RANDERS
(Population 32,928)

LOCATION: Lies on the east coast of North Jutland at the head of Randers Fjord which extends far into the peninsula. Part of the city is on flat terrain, but the northern part extends up into a range of low hills. Really an inland city with harbor facilities.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Churches, mission houses, schools, humanitarian institutions, several hospitals, prison, town hall, custom house, military buildings, slaughter house, industry, handicraft, and workers' union buildings.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Industry, handicraft, trade, and transport are the chief activities. A number of large business firms dealing in machine, foundry, timber, and agricultural products. Factories produce rail and streetcar wagons, agricultural machines, ship motors, clothing, furniture, margarine, cement and other building materials, and many other products.

COMMUNICATIONS: While Randers lies far inland, it still has excellent main line, private railway, and shipping connections.

ROSKILDE
(Population 26,699)

LOCATION: Lies on the island of Zealand southwest of Copenhagen, and at the southernmost point on Roskilde Fjord. The city slopes sharply to the fjord from a high point of 157 feet.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Churches, town hall, city administration build-

ings, schools, humanitarian institutions, hospitals, prison, and garrison hospital.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Handicrafts, industry, trade, and transport are the most important activities. Factories produce paper, leather, buttons, machines, mattresses, and other articles.

COMMUNICATIONS: Station is on the main Copenhagen-Esbjerg line. Its proximity to Copenhagen gives it keen competition but some 100 ships a year still enter its harbor.

SLAGELSE
(Population 16,879)

LOCATION: Lies in the southwest part of the island of Zealand in a very fertile agricultural region. Highest point in the east part of the city 165 to 197 feet, in the west 98 to 131 feet with the land sloping toward the west. Highest part in the city is a wood covered point (Elterbjerg) rising 318 feet.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Schools, churches, hospitals, garrison hospital, humanitariam institutions, prison, slaughter house and theatre.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Handicraft, industry, trade, and transport are the most important activities. Carries on a large trade with the countryside because of the rich land and good rail connections. Factories produce margarine, potato meal, iron foundry products, machines, shoes, rope, and cement. There are several steam grinding mills, and a number of book publishing companies.

COMMUNICATIONS: It is a station on the main north-south and east-west lines, and the starting point for two local railroads. An inland city.

SVENDBORG
(Population 19,378)

LOCATION: Port town on the southeast tip of the island of Fyn.

The city makes a half circle around the harbor formed by the entrance of Svendborg Sound. Relatively high banks surround and form a part of the city. The highest point is to the west - 76 feet - from which the city and the ocean can be viewed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Churches, city hall which contains the jail, schools, navigation school, town and county library, hospitals, humanitarian institutions, tuberculosis hospital.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Handicrafts, industry, trade, and transport, are the most important as Svendborg possesses the largest merchant fleet next to Copenhagen. Other things of importance are shipyards with two floating docks, clothing, machines, textile, building material, leather and electrical goods factories.

COMMUNICATIONS: Rail and ship connections with all the surrounding cities. Several thousands of ships call at the port each year.

VEJLE
(Population 25,198)

LOCATION: Situated in the southeast part of Jutland, at the head of the Vejle Fjord, and northwest of the island of Fyn. Terrain is rather level with a rising in the northwest of 26 feet. The Vejle river with one branch running south through the city and the other around to the west, enters the Fjord south of the city. There are wooded hills on several sides, the high points being respectively to the south, 174 feet, to the west 221 feet, and to the north 161 feet.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Churches, schools, museum, county and city library, theatre, humanitarian institutions, hospitals, city offices, custom house.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Lies in the midst of a rich farming area. Imports large quantities of corn, feedstuffs, coal, and wood. Has a large and busy harbor. Most important activities are handicrafts and industry which support half the population, and trade and transport. There is an iron foundry and bolt and nut, cot-

ton spinning, textile, margarine, meat packing, chemical, and building materials, factories.

COMMUNICATIONS: Station on the main north-south railway line and starting point for more local runs. Steamship connections to Copenhagen and surrounding towns.

VIBORG
(Population 18,445)

LOCATION: Situated almost in the center of north Jutland, directly west of Randers. The city lies on an elevation which prolongs itself into a range of hills on the west, sloping thence toward the south and east. The highest point in the city is 154 feet.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS: Schools, churches, humanitarian institutions, hospitals, garrison hospital, prison, city hall, city office buildings, custom house, and labor union buildings.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: Handicraft, industry and trade are the most important activities, though agriculture and professions are well represented. The industrial establishments produce tobacco, meat, iron foundry and machine products, margarine, bicycles and clothing.

COMMUNICATIONS: Station on main line north-south railroad and starting point for a private, local line. An inland town.

APPENDIX X

Central Light and Power Stations in Denmark

(Includes all cities with a population of 4,000 or over)

City	Name or owner of Company	Cap. hp.	Type	Voltage City	Voltage Rural	Class of Plant
Aabenraa	Sønderjyllands Hojspaending-svaerk	28,000	A.C.	220/380	220/380	Steam
Aalborg	Municipality	17,600	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.		220/380	Diesel
Aarhus	Municipality	38,600	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.		220/380	Diesel
Assens	Assens Elektricitetsvaer-kerne A/S	830	A.C.	110/190	220/380	Diesel
Brondersiev	Municipality	1,100	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
			A.C.		220/380	
Copenhagen (København)	Municipality	209,000	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.	220/380	220/380	Diesel
			A.C.	127/220		
Esbjerg	Sydvestjyllands-Forenede Elektricitetsvaerker	7,533	D.C.	220/440		Diesel and
			A.C.		220/380	Hydro
Faaborg	Municipality	2,890	D.C.	110/220		Diesel
Fredericia	Municipality	5,440	D.C.	110/220		Diesel
			A.C.	220/380	220/380	
Frederikshavn	Municipality	1,430	D.C.	150/300		Diesel and Gas engine
Frederiksberg	Municipality	20,556	D.C.	220/440		Steam
			A.C.	220/380		
*Skovshoved	Nordsjaellands Elektri-citets A/S	10,000	A.C.	127/220 220/380	220/380	Steam
Grenaa	Municipality	900	A.C.	220/380	220/380	Diesel
Haderslev	Municipality	1,735	D.C.	110/220		Diesel and
			A.C.	220/380	220/380	Hydro
Haslev	Sydøstsjaellands Elektri-citets A/S	4,938	A.C.	220/380	220/380	Steam

City	Name or Owner of Company	Cap. hp.	Type	Voltage City	Voltage Rural	Class of Plant
Helsingør (Elsinore)	Municipality	480	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Herning	Municipality	3,315	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.		220/380	Diesel
Hillerød	Municipality	376	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Hjørring	Municipality	1,700	D.C.	110/220		Diesel
			A.C.	220/380	220/380	
Hobro	Municipality	1,350	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Holbaek	Municipality	2,180	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Holstebro	Municipality	2,520	D.C.	110/220		Diesel and Gas engine
Horsens	Municipality	6,600	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.	120/208	220/380	Diesel
Kalundborg	Municipality	1,515	D.C.	220/440		Diesel and Gas engine
København	See Copenhagen					
Kolding	Municipality	5,250	D.C.	110/220		Steam,
			D.C.	220/440		Diesel and
			A.C.	220/380	220/380	Hydro
Korsør	Municipality	2,300	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Køge	Køge Elektricitetsvaerk	1,900	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Lemvig	Municipality	920	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Maribo	Municipality	740	D.C.	110/220		Diesel
			A.C.		220/380	
Middelfart	Municipality	765	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.	127/220	220/380	Diesel
Nakskov	Municipality	4,600	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.	220/380	220/380	Diesel
Nyborg	Municipality	1,060	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Nykøbing, Falster	Municipality	3,000	A.C.	220/380		
			A.C.-	110/220		Diesel
			A.C.	220/380	220/380	
Nykøbing, Mors	Morso Elektricitetsvaerk	1,460	D.C.	220/440		Diesel

City	Name or owner of company	Cap. hp.	Type	Voltage City	Voltage Rural	Class of Plant
Naestved	Municipality	2,200	D.C.	110/220		Diesel
			A.C.		220/380	
Nørresundby	Municipality	920	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
			A.C.		220/380	
Odense	Municipality	26,200	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.	120/208		Diesel
			A.C.	220/380	220/380	
Randers	Municipality	13,950	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.		220/380	Diesel
Ribe	Municipality	890	D.C.	200		Diesel and Hydro
Ringkøbing	Municipality	850	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Ringsted	Municipality	1,390	D.C.	110/220		Diesel and Gas engine
Roskilde	Municipality	850	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Rudkøbing	Langelands Elektricitets-vaerk	1,780	D.C.	110/220		Diesel
			A.C.		220/380	
Rønne	Municipality	2,250	D.C.	220/440		Diesel and
			A.C.		220/380	Gas engine
Silkeborg	Municipality	2,050	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Skanderborg	Gudenaacentralen	5,400	A.C.	220/380	220/380	Hydro
Skagen	Municipality	620	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Skive	Municipality	2,020	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Slagelse	Municipality	4,290	D.C.	110/220		Diesel and
			A.C.	220/380		Steam
Sorø	Municipality	555	D.C.	220/440		Diesel and Gas
Struer	Municipality	1,170	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Svendborg	Municipality	5,160	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Sønderborg	Municipality	1,850	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
			A.C.	220/380		

City	Name or owner of company	Cap. hp.	Type	Voltage City	Voltage Rural	Class of Plant
Thisted	I/S Thisted Elektricitets-vaerk	4,000	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Tønder	Municipality	570	D.C.	220/440		Diesel and Hydro
Varde	Municipality	1,630	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
Vejle	Municipality	7,000	D.C.	220/440		Steam and
			A.C.		220/380	Diesel
Viborg	Municipality	935	D.C.	220/440		Diesel
			A.C.		220/380	
Vordingborg	Municipality	860	D.C.	220/440		Diesel

Note: The frequency of alternating current in Denmark is 50 cycles.

*The Skovshoved plant of the Nordsjaellands Elektricitets A/S with 10,000 horsepower, together with the Frederiksberg plant with 20,556 horsepower, the Helsingør plant with 480 horsepower, the Hillerød plant with 376 horsepower, and the Roskilde plant with 850 horsepower have been superseded since the publication of the above list by a new plant at Kyndby with 50,000 horsepower and the former plants are now held in reserve only. The new plant produces A.C. current at 2 0/380 volts, 50 cycles, and is a steam plant.

Source: World Electrical Markets, No. 181 (August, 1940), pp. 9-10.

APPENDIX XI

Table of Water Works in Danish Towns 1935

Location	Population	No. of People Served	Ownership	Source of Water	Power Used	Purification
Copenhagen	666,269	662,250	M(Municipal)	several methods		O & F
Frederiksberg	113,134	111,645	M	several methods		O & F
Roskilde	16,104	15,600	M & P(Private)	boring	electric	--
Køge	6,952	7,600	M	boring	electric	O & F
Hillerød	7,608	7,500	M	boring	several	O & F
Helsingør	17,140	16,000	M	boring	--	O & F
Frederikssund	3,243	3,200	M	boring	electric	O & F
Frederiksvaerk	2,227	2,254	M	boring	electric	O & F
Holbaek	12,493	11,600	M	boring	several	O & F
Kalundborg	7,620	7,575	M	boring	electric	O & F
Nykøbing Sj.	4,224	3,684	M	boring	several	O & F
Sorø	3,010	4,676	M	boring	--	O & F
Ringsted	6,780	6,800	M	boring	several	O & F
Slagelse	15,538	15,000	M	boring	electric	O & F
Skelskør	3,071	2,978	M	boring	electric	O & F

Location	Population	No. of People Served	Ownership	Source of Water	Power Used	Purification
Korsør	9,671	9,600	M	boring	Diesel	O & F
Naestved	12,229	11,000	M	boring	electric	O & F
Storehedinge	2,228	1,422	M	boring	gas	O & F
Vordingborg	6,501	8,000	M	boring	several	O & F
Praestø	1,401	1,300	M	boring	gas	O & F
Stege	2,449	2,100	M	boring	--	O & F
Rønne	10,898	10,500	M	boring	electric	O & F
Neksø	2,817	2,500	M	well	electric	O & F
Aakirkeby	1,560	1,600	M	well	electric	--
Hasle	1,344	1,400	M	boring	natural pressure	O & F
Allinge	2,216	1,800	M	boring	several	O & F
Svaneke	1,212	--	--	--	--	--
Nykøbing F	14,801	14,500	M	boring	electric	O & F
Stubbekøbing	2,067	1,460	M	boring	electric	O & F
Sakskøbing	2,106	c. 2,100	M	boring	gas	Pressure Filtering
Nysted	1,601	1,556	M	boring	electric	O & F

Location	Population	No. of People Served	Ownership	Source of Water	Power Used	Purification
Maribo	4,490	3,000	M	boring	electric	O & F
Rødby	3,060	2,400	M	boring	electric	O & F
Nakskov	14,522	14,500	M	boring	electric	O & F
Svendborg	19,161	17,800	M	boring	several	O & F
Nyborg	9,479	9,300	M	(boring (overflow	electric	O & F
Faaborg	4,547	4,500	M	several	electric	O & F
Rudkøbing	4,191	3,500	M	well	electric	O & F
Ærøskobing	1,303	--	--	--	--	--
Marstal	1,971	2,000	M	boring	several	O & F
Odense	76,116	72,500	M	several	electric	O & F
Kerteminde	3,206	3,200	M	boring	--	O & F
Bogense	3,022	3,000	M	boring	electric	O & F
Assens	4,827	4,700	M	boring	electric	O & F
Middelfart	8,219	6,806	M	boring	electric	O & F
Vejle	24,354	22,640	M	(several (well	several	O & F

Location	Population	No. of People Served	Ownership	Source of Water	Power Used	Purification
Fredericia	21,463	21,000	M	several	turbine	O & F
Kolding	23,520	22,700	M & P	several	several	O & F
Skanderborg	4,229	4,171	M	several	several	O & F
Horsens	29,856	30,000	M	several	several	O & F
Silkeborg	13,393	12,770	M	several	Diesel	Pressure Filter
Aarhus	90,898	88,543	M	boring	several	O & F
Randers	30,254	28,900	M	boring	electric	--
Grenaa	4,995	6,388	M	several	several	--
AEbeltoft	2,037	1,932	M	boring	crane	--
Mariager	1,097	1,020	M	several	several	Filtering
Hobro	6,745	4,600	M	spring, boring	(electric (natural pressure	--
Aalborg	48,132	48,600	M	several	electric	--
Nørre-Sundby	7,148	c. 7,100	M	boring	electric	--
Nibe	2,019	1,900	M	boring	--	O & F
Løgstør	2,953	2,900	M	boring	several	--
Hjørring	11,714	11,500	M	boring	electric	O & F

Location	Population	No. of People Served	Ownership	Source of Water	Power Used	Purification
Brønderslev	6,272	5,300	M	boring	electric	--
Saeby	2,747	2,500	M	boring	electric	--
Frederikshavn	10,500	10,500	M	(overflow and (boring	(natural pressure (and electric	(Sandfiltering & (rapid filtering
Skagen	4,590	4,500	M	boring	several	O & F
Thisted	8,288	8,200	M	boring	--	--
Viborg	17,344	16,210	M & P	boring, well	Diesel, wind	--
Skive	10,799	10,000	M	boring	several	O & F
Ringkøbing	4,000	4,000	M	boring	several	O & F
Lemvig	4,626	4,000	M	boring	several	O & F
Holstebro	10,658	10,593	M	boring	electric	O & F
Struer	5,726	5,800	M	boring	several	O & F
Herning	12,568	11,000	M	boring	electric	O & F
Ribe	6,207	5,650	M	boring	electric	O & F
Esbjerg	30,714	30,000	M	boring	several	O & F
Varde	6,869	6,500	M	boring	electric	O & F

Location	Population	No. of People Served	Ownership	Source of Water	Power Used	Purification
Haderslev	16,108	15,859	M	several	several	O & F
Kristiansfeld	740	900	M	boring	--	O & F
Aabenraa	10,184	10,000	M	boring	electric	O & F
Sønderborg	12,115	13,000	M	boring	electric	O & F
Augustenborg	1,485	1,490	M	boring	electric	O & F
Nordborg	1,045	800	M	boring	electric	O & F
Tønder	6,415	6,000	M	boring	electric	O & F
Højer	1,120	800	M	boring	electric	O & F
Løgumkloster	1,672	1,200	M	boring	electric	O & F
Nykøbing M.	8,177	8,000	M	boring	electric	O & F

Source: Medicinal beretning for 1935.

APPENDIX XII

Railroads - Denmark
(For year ending March 31, 1940)

I. Total Length and Performance of all Lines.

Length.....3,054 miles

State Owned.....1,486 miles
Private Owned.....1,568 miles

Performance	State Owned	Private Owned
Passengers carried	52,014,000	10,233,000
Freight and livestock carried	5,712,000 tons	2,454,000 tons

II. Amount and Capacity of Rolling Stock.

Amount	State Owned	Private Owned
A. Locomotives		
Steam locomotives	564	220
Diesel-electric	9	--
Motor locomotives and self-propelled rail cars	165 (Later Total....174)	184

Types Owned by State

Electric	62	Capacity in 1938
Diesel-electric	57	was 11,340 passengers
Gas-electric	15	and 169 tons of bag-
Gasoline	31	gage.

B. Other Rolling Stock.	State Owned	Private Owned
Passenger Cars	1,659	568
Freight and Cattle Cars	11,629	4,063

Freight Cars Owned by State

	Types	Capacity in tons
Box	6,046	85,019
Open	5,248	77,859
Refrigerator	335	2,871

Other Equipment	State Owned	Private Owned
Mail and Baggage Cars	723	216
Snow Plows and Similar Equipment	66	110

In 1938, there were 550 tank cars with an average capacity of 12 tons per car.

Capacity [1]	State Owned	Private Owned
Seats in passenger cars	105,347	33,698
Capacity of freight and cattle cars	196,762 tons	51,926 tons

1. The average capacity of passenger rolling stock is about 57 persons, and of freight cars about 14 tons.

III. Private Lines Which are Narrow Gauge

	Length	Guage
Almindingen-Gudhjem	11 miles	1 Meter
Als County Railway	32 "	1 "
Haderslev District	129 "	1 "
Rønne-Allinge	20 "	1 "
Rønne-Neksø	26 "	1 "

IV. Ferries Operated by the State Railroads - April 6, 1941.

Total number.....20

Steam ferries	9
Motor ferries	8
Steamships	1
Motor ships	2

Sources:

Statistisk Aarbog, 1940.
Consular Report, January 26, 1940.
" " April 6, 1941.
" " August 27, 1931.
Foreign Railway News, April 12, 1940.

V. Danish Railway Ferry Routes [1.]

Gedser – Warnemünde

Copenhagen – Malmø

Hälsingør – Hälsingborg

Kalundborg – Aarhus

Korsør – Nyborg

Nykøbing M – Glyngøre

Oddesund Syd – Oddesund Nord

During severe winters heavy ice frequently interrupts the following important ferry services: [2.]

Copenhagen – Malmø

Kalundborg – Aarhus

Gjedser – Warnemünde

Helsingør – Hälsingborg

1. Danske Statsbaner (1937-1938), p. 88.

2. Foreign Railway News, April 12, 1940.

VI. RAILROAD BRIDGES

RAILWAY LINE	TOTAL LENGTH OF BRIDGE OVER WATER			
	16½ ft. or less	16.4 to 66 ft.	66 to 164 ft.	164 ft. or more
	Number of Bridges			
Copenhagen-Roskilde	3	--	--	--
Helderup-Lyngby-Snekkersten	1	2	--	--
Copenhagen-Østerport-Rungsted-Helsingør	9	1	--	1
Copenhagen Godsbgd - Valby Gasvaerk-Vigerslev	--	--	--	--
Valby Gasvaerk-Nørrebro-Hellerup	--	--	--	--
Flintholm-Damhus	--	--	--	--
Flintholm-Grøndal	--	--	--	--
Vigerslev-Harrestrup	--	--	--	--
Frederiksberg-Vanløse	--	--	--	--
Lersøen-Østerport	--	--	--	--
Vanløse-Grøndal	--	--	--	--
Valby-Vanløse-Frederikssund	6	--	--	--
Roskilde-Korsør	15	1	1	--
Roskilde-Vordingborg	7	2	--	--
Roskilde-Kalundborg	11	--	--	--
Vordingborg-Orehoved	--	--	--	2
Orehoved-Nykøbing F.				
Nykøbing F.-Gedser	5	2	--	--
Slagelse-Naestved	9	1	1	--
Slagelse-Vaerslev	2	3	--	--
Dalmose-Skaelskør	2	--	--	--
Naestved-Ringsted	9	3	1	--
Nyborg-Middelfart)				
Middelfart-Fredericia	14	13	--	1
Tommerup-Assens	3	--	--	--
Fredericia-Vojens	10	7	--	--
Vojens-Røde-Kro	1	--	--	--
Røde-Kro-Padborg (Gr.)	5	--	--	--
Vojens-Haderslev	2	--	--	--
Røde-Kro-Aabenraa	6	--	--	--
Tinglev-Sønderborg H.	--	1	--	--
Sønderborg H.-Mommark	1	--	--	1
Fredericia-Aarhus H.	26	8	2	--
Aarhus H.-Randers	10	3	4	1
Randers-Aalborg	22	5	--	--
Aalborg-Nørresundby	--	--	--	1
Nørresundby-Frederikshavn	25	4	--	--
Langaa-Viborg	8	1	--	--
Viborg-Skive H.	13	3	--	--
Skive H.-Struer	12	2	1	--
Struer-Holstebro	4	--	--	--
Holstebro-Ringkøbing	14	5	1	--
Ringkøbing-Varde	10	5	3	--
Varde-Esbjerg	3	1	--	--
Esbjerg Lunderskov	3	2	1	--
Bramminge-Ribe				
Ribe-Tønder	28	5	3	--
Tønder-Tinglev	12	2	--	--

RAILWAY LINE	TOTAL LENGTH OF BRIDGE OVER WATER			
	16.4 ft. or less	16.4 to 66 ft.	66 to 164 ft.	164 ft. or more
	Number of Bridges			
Skanderborg - Silkeborg	3	1	1	--
Silkeborg-Herning	9	1	--	--
Herning-Skern	12	1	1	--
Aarhus Ø-Ryomgaard	3	--	--	16
Randers-Grenaa	6	3	1	--
Silkeborg-Laurbjerg	7	2	1	--
Viborg-Herning	13	2	--	--
Holstebro-Herning	9	1	1	--
Herning-Give-Vejle H.	18	5	--	--
Hobro-Løgstør	14	1	--	--
Viborg-Aalestrup	1	1	1	--
Skive H.-Nykøbing M.	9	2	1	--
Struer-Oddesund Syd	2	1	--	--
Oddesund Nord-Thisted	16	--	--	--
Bramminge-Grindsted				
Grinsted-Brande	37	11	1	--
Brande-Funder				
Skern-Videbaek	2	--	--	--
	481	118	26	7

There was a total of 764 bridges on the State railroads in 1938. As indicated by the above table, 632 of these were over water; the rest are accounted for by overpasses, land depressions, etc.

Source: De Danske Statsbaner, 1938.

APPENDIX XIII

A. Highways - Denmark

Highway No.

1. Copenhagen - Korsør - Nyborg - Middelfart - Esbjerg.
2. Copenhagen - Køge - Vordingborg - Gedser
3. Copenhagen - Hørsholm - Helsingør.
4. Roskilde - Holbaek - Kalundborg.
5. Rudegaard - Hillerød.
6. Roskilde - Hillerød - Nyrup.
7. Nykøbing - Nakskov.
8. Nyborg - Kvaerndrup - Faaborg - Kormark - Krusaa - Tønder.
9. Odense - Ringe - Svendborg.
10. Krusaa - Skanderborg - Aarhus - Hobro - Aalborg - Saeby - Skagen.
11. Graenson (Saed) - Tønder - Ribe - Korskro - Skorn - Holstebro - Thisted - Aabybro - Hjørring - Frederikshavn.
12. Esbjerg - Varde.
13. Vejle - Nørre Snede - Viborg - Støvring.
14. Aalborg - Hirtshals.
15. Grenaa - Aarhus - Ringkøbing.
16. Grenaa - Randers - Hammershøj - Viborg - Holstebro - Ringkøbing.-
17. Hørresandby - Aabybro.
18. Snedhøj - Vejle - Holstebro.

Source: (Dansk) Vejtidsskrift, 1930.

B. Types of Road Construction - April 1, 1940.

	Highways	By-Roads	City Roads and Streets
Unimproved earth, and non-surfaced.	--	--	--
Improved earth, sand, clay, gravel, etc.	17	22,568	187
Waterbound Macadam.	57	13,826	319
Macadam, surface treated.	5,830	7,024	1,172
Bituminous concrete and asphalt.	1,138	553	412
Cement concrete.	195	26	45
Block-stone, wood, asphalt and brick.	754	56	459
Not specified.	--	--	60
Totals	7,991	44,053	2,654

Source: Consular Reports, December 15, 1940.

C. Motor Vehicles in Denmark.

	September, 1939	September, 1940 *
Automobiles	162,497	32,002
Motorcycles	29,952	82
Busses	1,366	1,030 (990 in 1941)

* This column indicates the number permitted to operate. The gasoline shortage explains the drastic reduction, but there is reason to believe that most of the unused vehicles are still in the country.

	January 1, 1941
Trucks	44,385
Diesel trucks and busses	175
Motor fire-fighting apparatus	350
Trailers	2,250

Snow Removal Equipment, 1939-1940.

Snow plows:

479 - in the counties.
454 - in the townships.

This equipment was used a total of 293,050 plow hours during the year.

Sources:

Statistisk Aarbog, 1941.
Industrial Reference Service, August, 1941.
Vejtidsskrift, April, 1941.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX XIV

Freight Turnover for Principal Ports of Denmark in 1938.

Aalborg	1,650,000 tons
Aarhus	1,382,000 tons
Odense	733,000 tons
Esbjerg	694,000 tons
Nyborg	549,000 tons
Kalundborg	329,000 tons
Korsør	296,000 tons
Fredericia	295,000 tons
Randers	281,000 tons
Nakskov	277,000 tons
Kolding	274,000 tons
Horsens	261,000 tons
Vejle	254,000 tons
Hobro	236,000 tons
Køge	230,000 tons
Rønne	212,000 tons
Svendborg	135,000 tons
Frederikshavn	105,000 tons

Copenhagen - 6,477,000 tons of cargo handled in the port of which 1,810,000 tons passed through the Frec Port.

Source: Consular Report, August 9, 1939.

APPENDIX XV

List of the main ports in Denmark. Details on water depth, storage facilities, cranage, rail connections, and bunkers.

1. Aalborg

Navigation - open all year.

Depth - New West Harbor - 10 to 13 feet.

Teglgaard Harbor - 15 feet.

Old quays along Fjord - 18 feet.

New " " " - 20 feet.

" " " " - 24 feet.

Eastern Harbor - 20 feet.

Quayage - 12,700 feet.

Cranage - one 20 ton swinging crane

Several privately owned coal cranes - 2 to 6 tons.

Storage - several grain elevators of 200 to 600 tons lifting capacity per day.

Railway along quays - connections with Aalborg.

2. Aarhus

Navigation - open all year.

Depth - North Harbor.....24 feet.

quayage.....6,500 feet.

South Harbor.....27½ feet.

quayage.....9,400 feet.

Gas Harbor.....26 feet 3 inches.

quayage.....2,000 feet.

Cranage - 1 stationery electric, 25 tons.

11 moveable electric, 2½ tons.

4 " " , 1½ tons.

9 coal cranes - 50 to 100 tons per hour capacity.

Storage - 7 grain elevators, 25-100 tons per hour capacity.

6 oil seed elevators, 80 tons per hour capacity.

Rail lines along quays. Rail connections with all parts of Denmark.

Bunkers - coal, water, fuel, oil

3. Esbjerg

Navigation - open all year.

Depth - import harbor.....25 to 29 feet at highwater.

quayage.....2900 feet.

export harbor.....23 feet at high water

quayage.....2,500 feet.

dock harbor.....20 feet at high water, tide 4½ ft.

quayage.....3,200 feet.

Cranage - from 4 to 15 tons capacity.

Rail lines along quays.

4. Frederikshavn

Navigation - generally open all year.

Depth - 22 feet in inner harbor; 26 feet at entrance to outer harbor.

Quayage - 6,000 feet.

Cranage - 1 electric, capable of 60 tons an hour.

1 private crane to lift 25 tons.

1 private crane to lift 2 tons of coal.

Storage - 1 grain elevator, 50 tons an hour capacity.

Rail lines go direct to the quays.

5. Fredericia

Navigation - kept open all year.

Depth - old harbor.....18 ft. at quays. (length of basin-800 ft. (width-150 ft.

quayage.....2,000 feet.

new harbor.....28 feet.

quayage.....700 feet.

oil harbor.....28 feet.

quayage.....

new traffic harbor.....23-30 feet.

quayage.....2,200 feet.

Rail connections direct to quays and warehouses in new harbor.

Cranage - 1 of 8 tons

- electric and coal cranes.

- electric pyrites and phosphate cranes.

6. Nobro

Navigation - open all year.

Depth - 13 feet 7 inches at quay.

Quayage - 1,750 feet.

Cranage - 1 crane of 8 tons capacity.

Rail lines along quays. Branch railway to harbor connects with main railway.

7. Horsens

Navigation - generally open all year.

Depth - 13 to 23 feet in the harbor. 22 feet at high water for vessels entering the harbor.

Quayage - 4,800 feet. A vessel of 500 feet length can turn in the harbor.

Cranage - 1 stationery electric of 15 tons.

2 moveable electric of 2½ and 1½ tons. The 2½ ton crane fitted with grab for discharging grain and oilcakes.

4 coal cranes - 800 to 1,000 tons per hour capacity.

1 corn sucker - 50 tons per hour.

1 corn elevator - 35 tons per hour.

Storage - 2 grain elevators

Railroad lines along quays, and railway connections with all parts of Denmark.

8. Kalundborg

Navigation - open all year.

Depth - 26 feet in new East Harbor and 20 feet in the old.

Quayage - 3,500 feet.

Cranage - 1 phosphate crane of 700 tons

2 coal cranes of 500 tons.

Storage - grain elevator.

Railway on quays.

9. Køge (Koege)

Navigation - usually open all year.

Depth - 16 to 23 feet at quays. 23 feet at the entrance.

Quayage - 2,900 feet.

Railway on quay.

10. Kolding

Navigation - kept open all year.

Depth - 12 to 23 feet along quays in inner harbor

Quayage - 7,000 feet.

Cranage - 2½ tons.

2 ton grab for unloading coal.

Tanks for supplying paraffin, benzine and fuel oil.

Railway on quays.

11. Korsoer (Korsør)

Navigation - kept open by ice-breakers.

Depth - 26 feet at entrance and in harbor proper.

20 feet in new harbor.

20 feet in oil harbor.

Quayage - 9,162 feet.

Cranage - 1 crane 10 tons - fixed electric.

1 crane 5 tons - travelling.

6 travelling coal cranes.

4 fixed grain lifts.

Storage - 4 grain elevators.

12. Nakskov

Navigation - kept open by ice-breakers.

Depth -- 21 feet.

14 feet at old quay.

Quayage - 8,200 feet.

Cranage - 1 crane of 60 tons.

1 crane of 6 tons.

Storage - grain silos of 4,000 tons capacity.

Railway, electric light and water from water works along quays.

Bunkers - oil and coal.

Tugboats - up to 360 h.p.

13. Nyborg

Navigation - kept open by ice-breakers.

Depth - 18 feet in old harbor.

24 feet in new harbor.

32 feet in oil harbor.

Quayage - 6,000 feet of which 2,100 feet for ships drawing from 18 to 24½ feet.

Storage - Public warehouses and storage space.

14. Odense

Navigation - kept open by ice-breakers.

Depth - 24 feet 6 inches at quays. 26 feet of water, with safe anchorage, at entrance to Odense Fjord.

New Harbor - Length.....7,700 feet.

Quayage.....5,400 feet, turning room for vessels up to 490 feet long.

Depth at Quayside.....16 to 24½ feet.

Cranage - 2 electric swinging cranes of 6 and 2½ tons.

8 coal cranes of which 3 with a capacit of 100 tons, two of 50, and one of 50-60 tons, two of 90 tons.

Storage - Grain elevators. 4 pneumatic grain elevators with capacities of 50 to 150 tons per hour. 2 chain elevators with capacity 15 and 40 tons per hour.

-Old Harbor - Length.....2,165 feet

Depth.....12 to 14½ ft. at quayside.

Quayage.....1,950 feet

Cranage - 1 crane of 10 tons.

Railway and electric light on quays.

Storage - warehouses and silos.

Bunkers - coal, fuel, oil, provisions and water can be supplied.

15. Randers

Navigation - generally open. A powerful tug which is also used for breaking ice.

Depth - 23 feet in inner harbor, 21 feet along quays at low water.

Quayage - 6,201 feet special quays for grain, feedstuffs, lumber, and general merchandise.

Cranage - 2 coal cranes.

Storage - warehouse with grain elevator.

Rail lines along quays.

Tanks for petroleum, benzine, and molasses.

16. Rønne

Navigation - open all year.

Depth - 21 feet at quays. 27 feet at the entrance.

Cranage - 1 crane of 5-6 tons.

1 crane of 6 - 18 tons.

1 coal crane - 60 tons per hour.

Storage - grain elevator.

Railway along quays.

17. Svendborg

Navigation - generally open entire year.

Harbor divided into parts A and B.

Part A.....Depth - 12 to 22 feet 3 inches at westerly entrance.

Quayage - 1,450 feet. - depth here from 14 to 21 feet.

Part B.....Depth - 23 feet at easterly entrance.

Quayage - 4,900 feet - depth here from 16-23 feet.

Cranage - 1 crane of 40 tons capacity.

Storage - 5 grain elevators.

Railway on quays.

Good anchorage in roadstead.

18. Vejle

Navigation - generally open all year.

Length of harbor - 3,000 feet.

Depth - 18-22 feet at quays.

Quayage - 3,950 feet.

Cranage - 2 coal cranes of 5 and 10 tons.

Storage - 3 grain elevators.

Railways on both sides of basin.

Vessels can be supplied with water.

19. COPENHAGEN.

This is by far the largest port in Denmark.

Depth - 32-3/4 feet.

Free Port - 24½ feet to 31 feet, minimum.

Quayage - 121,000 feet.

Free Port - 16,800 feet.

Cranage - 3 floating cranes, one of 75 tons and two of 46 tons each.

9 stationery cranes, two of 100 tons; one of 75 tons; two of 40 tons; two of 10 tons, and several smaller.

Free Port - 51 travelling cranes, 7 of 1½ tons; 25 of 2½ tons; 18 of 3 to 5 tons; one of 8 tons. The 75 ton floating crane in the regular harbor may be used also in the Free Port. There are additional coal cranes in both harbors.

Storage facilities - Two pneumatic grain elevators are capable of lifting 100 to 120 tons per hour. Three sheer legs have a grain lifting capacity of 120, 150, and 200 tons per hour.

Free Port - Storage space for 60,000 tons of coal. Three grain silos hold respectively 3,400, 10,000 and 11,000 tons. In addition there is warehouse space of about 2,690,990 square feet. Many warehouses are modern and well-equipped.

Cold Storage - The Free Port capacity is about 565,627 cu. ft. The temperature maintained is about 14 degrees Fahrenheit (10 Centigrade).

Storage of Liquids - There is a special Benzine Port and facilities for storing inflammable liquids in the Prøvesten harbor. Nearly all the quayage is privately owned. Depth - 30 feet. The facilities at Prøvesten were being rapidly expanded in the second half of the thirties. Pier One in this harbor, with a 495,133 sq. ft. area was ready in 1936, and plans were afoot for a second Pier with a projected area of 936,457 sq. ft. By the spring of 1938 tanks with a capacity of 988,806 cu. ft. had been built at Pier One.

Supplies for Ships -

Oil bunkers - Several Danish, American and British Companies have oil tanks in the harbor with

facilities for piping to vessels. About 40,000 tons of oil a year are supplied to Diesel motor ships. Note: Provincial ports such as Fredericia, Sønderborg, Nyborg and Esbjerg, also have oil tanks.

Bunker coal - at Refshaleøen, 3 electric cranes will load up coal at the rate of 100 tons per hour, night or day. Coal may be obtained at several other quays as well.

Water - Many water boats carry water to ships in the roadsteads. In the Free Port water may be obtained direct from pipes laid along the piers.

Dry and Floating Docks - The chief of these lie in the outer harbor, opposite the Free Port, at Refshaleøen. They are controlled and operated by the well established marine engineering firm, Burmeister and Wain's Engineering and Shipbuilding Company. There are two floating docks, one dry dock, and 3 patent slips. Their capacities are:

2 patent slips	ships of 247 ft. length		17 ft. draught
1 " slip	" " 300 "	"	19 " "
1 dry dock	" " 476 "	"	21.66 " "
1 floating dock	" " 600 "	"	24.6 " "
	and 71.8 ft. beam		13,000 gross tons
1 floating dock	441.27 " length		21.66 ft. draught
	68.9 ft. beam		8,000 gross tons

In the inner part of the harbor near Strandgade Docks are 3 floating docks. Their lifting capacities are 3,900, 2,700, and 1,000 tons. The largest accommodates vessels of a draught not exceeding 15 ft.

Ice Conditions - Usually the port of Copenhagen is open, but winters are hard occasionally, as in 1939-40. Several large ice breakers are maintained, the three largest ranging from 2,500 h.p. to 480 h.p.

Administration - There are no harbor dues to pay in the Port of Copenhagen and no charges are levied on coal, oil, provisions, ballast and other stores to be used by a ship. But dock dues are charged at the rate of 3 cents (15 øre) per net registered ton, plus 2 cents (10 øre) for each metric ton loaded or discharged.

The Port of Copenhagen authority is an autonomous institution. Its governing board is composed of 17 members, who represent the government, the municipality, the Rigsdag and the leading business and industrial organizations. The Mayor of Copenhagen is the chairman of the governing board. Directly in charge of administration was, at latest reports, F.V.M. Laub. The Free Port is owned by the Port of Copenhagen authority, but it is leased to a corporation which has made various improvements. It is the country's most modern port and the center for the transit and the re-export trade of Denmark.

Source: Consular Report, February 12, 1935.
Lloyd's Register of Shipping, 1939-40, vol. II.

APPENDIX XVI

LIST OF TELEGRAPH STATIONS, OF INDEPENDENT ADDRESS

Aabenraa
Aabybro
Aabyhøj
Aagaard
Aakirkeby
Aalborg
Aalbaek
Aale
Aalestrup
Aarhus
Aarre
Aars
Aarslev
Aarup
Aarøsund
Agedrup
Agerbaek
Agerskov
Agersø
Aggersund Nord
Alken
Allerslev
Alleshave
Allestad
Allingaabro
Allinge
Alminde
Alrø
Amtoft
Andsager
Anholt By
Anholt Havn
Arden
Arnum
Arrild
Assa
Askø
Asnaes
Asperup
Assedrup
Assens
Augustenborg
Aulum
Auning
Avernakø
Avnbol

Baagø
Bagenkop
Bagsvaerd
Ballerup
Ballum
Bandholm
Barrit
Barsø
Baun
Beder
Bedsted
Bedsted Lø
Beldringe
Bellinge
Bevtoft
Billum
Billund
Birkerød
Birkholm
Bjergehuse
Bjerget
Bjerndrup
Bjerreby
Bjerregaard
Bjerregrav
Bjerringro
Bjaeverskov
Bjørnø
Blaahøj
Blaavand
Blaavand Radio
Blanke
Blans
Blokhus
Bogense
Bogø
Boldershev
Bonnet
Bording
Borre
Borris
Borup
Boulstrup
Bovrup
Braaby
Braaskov
Brabrand
Brandrupdam
Bramminge
Brande
Brandelev
Branden
Brunderup J.
Brandsø
Bred
Bredebro
Bregninge
Brenderup
Brouger
Brobyvaerk
Brovst
Brund
Bryrup
Braedstrup
Braendstrup
Brønderslev
Brøns
Brønshøj
Brørup
Bullerup
Burso
Bylderup Bov
Byrum

Baekke
Baekmarksbro
Baelum
Bøgesø
Bøjden
Pøiling
Børkop
Børsmose
Bøstrup

Charlottenlund
Christiansfeld
Christianshede
Christiansø

Dalby
Dalbyover
Daler
Daler Østerby
Dalmose
Daugaard
Dejbjerg
Dianalund
Doense
Dragør
Drejø
Dronninglund
Draeby
Durup
Dybbøl
Dybvad
Dyssekilde
Døstrup Himmerland
Døstrup Sonderj.

Ebberup
Ebeltoft
Egense
Egernsund
Egholm
Egtved
Ejby
Ejstrup
Ejstrupholm
Ellested
Ellidshøj
Eltang
Endelave
Engesvang
Esbjerg
Eskebjaerg
Eskilstrup
Espe
Espergaerde
Esrum

Faaborg
Faaborg J.
Faare
Faarevejle St.
Faarup
Faarvang
Fakse

Fakse Ladeplads
Fangel
Fanø Bad [1]
Farendløse
Farre
Farstrup
Farum
Fasterholt
Feggesund Syd
Fejø
Felsted
Femø
Filskov
Fiskebaek
Fjaltring
Fjellerup
Fjelstrup
Fjerritslev
Flakkebjaerg
Flauenskjold
Flemløse
Flemming
Fodby
Folo
Forlev
Forsinge
Fredensborg [2]
Fredensborg Hof
Fredericia
Frederiks
Frederikshavn
Frederiksvaerk
Frifelt
Fruens Bøge
Frørup
Frøstrup
Fuglebjaerg
Funder
Fur
Fynshav
Follenslev

Gaarde
Gabøl
Gadbjerg
Gadstrup
Galten
Ganby
Gatten
Gedser
Gedsted
Gedved
Genner
Gentofte
Gerlev
Gern
Gesten
Gilleleje
Gislev
Gislinge
Give
Glamsbjaerg
Glejbjerg

1. Only in the summer months.
2. Open only when court resides here.

Glostrup
Glumsø
Glyngøre
Graasten
Gram
Granrode
Gravens
Gredstedbro
Grejsdal
Grenaa
Greve Strand
Grevinge
Grindsted
Graedstrup
Graenge
Graerup
Graested
Guderup
Gudhjem
Gudme
Gudumholm
Guldager
Guldborg
Gødstrup
Gørding
Gørlev S.

Haarby
Haarlev
Haastrup
Haderslev
Haderup
Hadsten
Hadsund
Hald St.
Haldrup
Hals
Hammel
Hammelev
Hammerum
Hampen
Hanbjerg
Hanstholm
Haraldskaer Fabrik
Harboøre
Hareskov
Harley
Harndrup
Harpelunde
Harreby
Harres
Hasle
Hasley
Hasselager
Hatting
Havdrup
Havnbjerg
Havndal
Havneby
Havrebjaerg
Hedehusene
Hedensted
Hee
Hejnsvig
Hejsager
Hellerup

Helleved
Helsinge
Helsingør
Herborg
Herfølge
Herlev
Herlufmagle
Herning
Hesselager
Hesselager
Hesselø
Hillerslev
Hillerød
Hinnerup
Hirtshals
Hirtsholmene
Hjallerup
Hjallese
Hjardemaal Klit
Hjarnø
Hjerm
Hjerndrup
Hjerting
Hjordkaer
Hjortehøj
Hjortø
Hjulby
Hjørring
Ho
Hobro
Hoftelegrafkontoret, Amalienborg[2]
Holbaek
Holeby
Holme-Olstrup
Holmstrup
Holse
Holstebro
Holsted
Holsted St.
Holte
Hopbrup
Hornbaek
Horne F.
Hornsylte
Hornslyd
Hornum
Horsens
Horslunde
Hou
Hou Fels
Houstrup
Houvig
Hovedgaard
Hovslund
Hulsig
Humble
Humlebaek
Humlum
Hundborg
Hundested
Hundslund
Hundstrup
Hurup
Hurup Østj.
Hvalsø

Hvam
Hvidbjerg
Hvide Sande
Hvidding
Hvidding St.
Hylke
Hællinge
Højby F.
Højby S.
Højen
Højer
Højmark
Højrup
Højslev
Høng
Hørdum
Hørning
Hørsholm
Hørup Jellinge
Hørve

Ikast
Ilskov
Ilstrup

Jannerup Thy
Jebjerg
Jegindø
Jejsing
Jellinge
Jels
Jerslev S.
Jordløse
Jordrup
Juelsminde
Jullerup
Jyderup
Jægerspris

Kalundborg
Kalvehave
Kalvø
Kappel
Kappendrup
Karby
Karise
Karrebæksminde
Karup J.
Kassemose
Kastager
Kastrup
Kastrup
Kattendød
Kavslunde
Kegnæs
Keilerup
Kerteminde
Ketting Ale
Kibæk
Kirkeby
Kirke-Eskilstrup
Kirkeshvrup
Klakring J.
Klampenborg
Klegod
Klim

Kliplev
Klippinge
Klitmøller
Klovborg
Knabstrup
Knarreborg
Knebel
Kolby
Kolding
Kolind
Kollemorten
Kollund Sønderj
Kongsholm
Korinth
Korshavn
Korsør
Korup F.
Kragenæs
Krik
Krogager
Krusen
Kustrup
Kvissel
Kvistgaard
Kværndrup
Kværs
Kærgaarde
Købelev
København
København Lufthavn
Københoved
Køge
Kølkær
Kølstrup

Laasby
Ladby
Læding
Lækolk
Lundrup
Landet Taasinge
Langue
Langebæk
Langeskov
Langesø
Langø
Laurbjerg
Løven
Løvel
Lellinge
Lem St.
Lemvig
Lerbjerg
Lilleskrand
Lillering
Lillerød
Lille-Skensved
Lindholm
Lintrup
Linnelje
Lohals
Lov
Lovrup
Lund Østj.
Lundby
Lunde F.

Lunderskov
Lyngby
Lyngby Thy
Lynge
Lyngs
Lynaes
Lysabild
Lystrup St.
Lyø
Løgstrup
Løgstør
Løgten
Løgumkloster
Løjt Kirkeby
Løkken
Løsning
Løvel

Maaløv
Maarslet
Maarsø
Malling
Manø
Mariager
Maribo
Marselisborg Hof
Marslev
Marstal
Marstrup
Martofte
Mejlskov
Melby
Mern
Mesinge
Middelfart
Millinge
Mjels
Morud
Mullerup
Mundelstrup
Møgeltønder
Mølby Rømø
Mølidrup
Mølvang
Mørke
Mørkøv

Naarup
Nakskov
Nekselø
Neksø
Nibe
Nim
Nivaa
Nordborg
Nordby Fanø
Nordby Samsø
Nors
Norup
Notmark
Nyborg
Nybøl
Nykøbing Fl.
Nykøbing S.
Nykøbing M.
Nymark

Nyord
Nyraad
Nyrup
Ny Solbjerg
Nysted
Naerum
Naesby
Naestved
Nørager
Nørre-Aaby
Nørre-Alslev
Nørre-Asmindrup
Nørre-Broby
Nørredrachy
Nørrehaurvig
Nørre Nebel
Nørre Snede
Nørresundby
Nørre-Søby
Nørrevorupør

Odder
Oddesund
Odense
Oksbøl
Oksenvad
Ollerup
Ommel
Orø
Omø
Onsevig
Onsild
Orehoved
Ormslev
Otterup
Ouro
Over Jerstal
Over Tandslet

Padborg
Pandrup
Pedersstrup
Pejrup
Pindstrup
Pjedsted
Praestø

Rabsted
Ramme
Randers
Randerup
Rangstrup
Rask Mølle
Refs-Vindinge
Regstrup
Regsby
Resenbro
Revninge
Rive
Rindsholm
Ringe
Ringkøbing
Ringsted
Rinkenaes
Risskov
Roager

Roskilde
Roslev
Rudbøl
Rudkøbing
Rudme
Ruds-Vedby
Rugbjerg
Rungsted Kyst
Ry
Rydo
Rygaard
Rynkeby
Ryomgaard
Ryslinge
Ræer
Rødby
Rødby Havn
Rødding
Rødo Kro
Rødkaersbro
Rødvig Stevns
Røjle
Rømø
Rønbjerg
Rønde
Rønne
Rønnede
Rørbaek
Rørvig

Saksköbing
Sall
Sandved
Sandvig
Sankt Klemens
Sedon
Sejerslev
Sejerø
Sejet
Sennels
Sig
Silkeborg
Simested
Simmersted
Sindal
Sjørring
Sjørslev
Skaarup F.
Skagen
Skalbjaerg
Skals
Skamby
Skanderborg
Skarø
Skelde
Skolbøje
Skollebjaerg
Skern
Skibbild
Skibby
Skive
Skodborg J.
Skodsborg
Skovby Als
Skovby Østj.
Skovsgaard.
Skovsted
Skaelskør
Skaerbaek
Skaevinge
Skørping
Slagelse
Slangerup
Sludstrup
Smingo
Snedsted
Snekkersten
Snesere
Snoslev
Solrød Strand
Sommersted
Sorgenfri Hof
Sorø
Spandet
Sparkaer
Spentrup
Sporup
Spørring
Staaby
Stakroge
Starreklinte
Stege
Stenbjerg Thy
Stenderup
Stensved
Stopping
Stilling
Stoholm
Store-Fuglede
Store-Heddinge
Store-Jyndevad
Store-Merløse
Store Nustrup
Strande
Strib
Struer
Strynø
Strømmen
Stubbekøbing
Stubback
Studsgaard
Støvring
Sulsted
Sundby
Sunds
Svaneke
Svebølle
Svejback
Svendborg
Svendstrup J.
Svenstrup Als
Svinninge
Svinsbjaerg
Saaby
Saedding
Søborg
Søby
Søllested
Sønderborg
Sønderdraaby

Sønder Felding
Sønderhav
Sønderho
Sønder-Hygum
Sønderlyngvig
Sønder Omme
Sønderskov
Søndervig
Sønder Vilstrup
Søndervorupør
Søvind

Taars
Taastrup
Tange
Tappernøje
Tarm
Taulov
Terkelsbøl
Terndrup
Tevring
Thom
Thisted
Thorsager
Thorsminde
Thorstod
Thorsø
Thorup St.
Thorupstrand
Thyborøn Havn
Thyregod
Tim
Tinglev
Tingsted
Tiset
Tistrup
Tisvilde
Tisvildelejr
Tjæreborg
Tofterup
Toftlund
Tolne
Tommerup
Torrig
Toustrup
Tranbjerg
Tranderup
Tranebjaerg
Trankaer
Troense
Troldhede
Trunderup
Trustrup
Tumbøl
Tunø Kattegat
Tureby
Turø
Tved
Tvingstrup
Tvis
Tylstrup
Tølløse
Tønder
Tørring
Tørsbøl

Udbyhøj
Ugo
Uggelhuse
Uglev
Ulbjerg
Ulbølle
Uldum
Ulfborg
Ullerslev
Ullerup
Ulstrup
Ustrup

Vallø
Vamdrup
Vammer
Vandel
Vang
Vangsaa
Vanløse
Vardo
Varnaes
Vassingerød
Vedbaek
Veddo
Veddum
Vedersøklit
Veflinge
Vejby
Vejen
Vejle
Vejlfjord
Vejrs
Vejgrup
Veksø
Vemb
Venø Nord
Vesløs
Vester-Aaby
Vesterby
Vester-Hassinge
Vesterlund
Vester Nebel
Vester-Skerninge
Vester Settrup
Vester Vandet
Vestervedsted
Vestervig
Vesterø Havn
Viborg
Viby J.
Videbaek
Vielmose
Vig St.
Vildbjerg
Vildsund Vest
Villestofte
Vils
Vindblaes
Vindeby
Vinderup
Vingsted Mølle
Visby J.
Viuf
Vojens

Vonge
Vonsbæk
Vorbasse
Vordingborg
Vrå
Vrangstrup
Vrå nding
Væggerløse
Værløse
Værslev

Ydby

Afrøskøbing

Øbjerg
Øksendrup
Ølgod
Ølholm
Ølstykke
Ørbæk
Ørslev
Ørsted
Øxting
Øby
Øsløs
Østbirk
Øster Assels
Østerby
Øster Højst
Østerild
Øster Lindet
Øster Løgum
Øster Tørslev
Østervang
Østervrå
Østmarsund
Østrup
Øvre Lerte

Source: Post- og Telegraf ADRESSEBOG for Kongeriget Denmark, 1941.

Reel XIX) R+A 129
Ex. 75

RESTRICTED

DENMARK
COMMUNICATIONS

Principal Long Distance Telegraph and Telephone Line

Cables

○ Places with State Telephone and Telegraph Services
(According to 1941 Post-og-Telegraf Adressebog)

◉ Places with Radio Stations

Telephone and Telegraph Network is Generalized

0 10 20 30 40 50
MILES

8° 9° 10° 11° EAST OF GREENWICH

57 56 55

TO ARENDAL, NORWAY
SKAGEN
TO MARSTRAND, SWEDEN
HIRTSHALS
HJØRRING
FREDERIKSHAVN
SÆBY
LÆSO
TO NEWBIGGIN, ENGLAND
AALBORG
LØGSTØR
ISTED
LEMVIG
SKIVE
HOBRO
STRUER
VIBORG
RANDERS
GRENAA
HOLSTEBRO
ANHOLT
SWEDEN
ÆBELTOFT
HERNING
AARHUS
RINGKØBING
LAPPEGRUND
HELSINGØR
SKERN
BRANDE
ODDER
HILLERØD
SKAMLEBÆK
NYKØBING
FREDERIKSVÆRK
FREDERIKSSUND
HORSENS
VEJLE
KALUNDBORG
HOLBÆK
ROSKILDE
KØBENHAVN (COPENHAGEN)
VARDE
FREDERICIA
BOGENSE
BLAAVANDS
ESBJÆRG
KOLDING
AARUP
ODENSE
KERTEMINDE
RINGSTED
SORØ
KØGE
SLAGELSE
TO OYE, BELGIUM
RIBE
NYBORG
KORSØR
ST. HEDDINGE
ASSENS
RINGE
SKÆLSKØR
NÆSTVED
TO LIBAU, LATVIA
FAABORG
PRÆSTØ
TO ARENDAL, NORWAY
AABENRAA
SVENDBORG
VORDINGBORG
STEGE
TO RØNNE, BORNHOLM I.
TØNDER
RUDKØBING
STUBBEKØBING
NAKSKOV
MARIBO
NYKØBING
CHRISTIANSØ
RØDBY
BORNHOLM I.
RØNNE
TO LIBAU, LATVIA
TO FEHMARN, GERMANY
TO WARNEMUNDE, GERMANY
GERMANY

MAP NO. 399 , MARCH 25, 1942

COMPILED AND DRAWN IN GEOG. DIV., C.O.I.

Appendix XVII

RADIO STATIONS

DENMARK

Station	Designation	Location	Wave: Frequency (kc/s)	Wave: Length (m)	Type of Emission (Ao,A1,A2,A3,A4,A5, & B)	Antenna Power (kW)	Modulation rate (%)	Antenna Directive	Maximum Modulation Frequency (kc/s, for A2,A3,A4,A5.)	Normal maximum transmission speed (bauds)*	Nature of Service	Administration or Operating Company
Anholt Harbor	-	11 32 30 E 56 42 40 N	64000	4.688	A3	0.005	80	D	5	+	FX CP interior **	Gen. Dir. of Post & Telegraph
Christiansø	OYM	15 11 30 E 55 19 14 N	1615	185.8	A3	0.045	100	-	3.5	+	FX CP interior	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Fuglø (Fugloy, Faroe)	-	Faroe Islands	1850	162.2	A3	0.05	65	-	6	+	FX interior	Public Telephone System of Faroe Islands.
Grenaa	-	10 52 30 E 56 25 20 N	70000	4.286	A3	0.005	80	D	5	+	FX CP interior	Gen. Dir of P.&T.
København (Copenhagen; Copenhague; København; Kopenhagen	OXG	12 30 10 E 55 44 21 N	541	555	A2	-	-	-	-	-	FX CP interior	Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen

Kjøbenhavn (Copenhagen; Copenhague; Kjøbenhavn; Kopenhagen	OXG	12 30 10 E	55 44 21 N	3635	33.96	A2	0.75	-	-	-	-	FX CO Greenland	CONFIDENTIAL Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen
Kolter (Kolbur)	-	Faroe Islands		2110	142.2	A3	0.002	50	-	3	-	FX interior	Public Telephone System of the Faroe Islands.
Kronborg Lighthouse	-	12 37 36 E	56 02 22 N	2093	143.0	A3	0.005	50	-	5	-	FX CO interior	Lighthouse and Buoy Service
Lappegrund Light Ship	-	12 38 00 E	56 03 40 N	17045	176.0	A3	0.005	50	-	5	-	FX CO interior	Lighthouse and Buoy Service
Nolsø (Nolsoy)	-	Faroe Islands		2110	142.2	A3	0.002	50	-	3	-	FX interior	Public Telephone System of the Faroe Islands.
Odense	-	12 22 12 E	55 22 41 N	394	761	A1,A2,A3	0.6	95	-	2.5	20	FX CR interior (Press)	Minster of War.
Ringsted	OXC	11 25 26	55 50 20 N	1725	173.9	A2,A3	1.5	100	-	3.5	17	CO movable, FX CO Germany.	D.G. Danish Railways
Rønne	OXE	14 41 40 E	55 06 02 N	1850	162.2	A1, A2,A3	0.3	75	-	3.5	17	FX CP interior	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Sand, Farøer (Sandur, Farøer)	-	06 47 20 W	61 50 00 N	1850	162.2	A3	0.002	50	-	3	-	FX interior	Public Telephone System of the Faroe Islands.
Skamlebaek	OXE	11 25 26	55 50 20 N	57.92	5100	A1	6	-	-	-	83	FX CP Estonia, Netherlands, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXE2	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	73.9	3802	A1	6	-	-	-	83	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXE3	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	107.5	2791	A1	2	-	-	-	17	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXH	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	73.9	3802	A1	6	-	-	-	83	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OZO	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	107.5	2791	A1	2	-	-	-	17	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.

Skamlebaek	OWP 3	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	3460	104.8	A1,A2 A3	2	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWP	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	3155	95.09	A1,A2 A3	2	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWP 2	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	3160	94.94	A1,A2 A3	2	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWQ 2	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	4235	70.84	A1,A2 A3	20	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWQ 3	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	4243	70.70	A1,A2 A3	20	100	-	4	40	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWQ	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	4302	69.74	A1,A2 A3	20	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWL	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	15965	18.79	A1,A2	5 20	100	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWL	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	5725	32.40	A1,A2 A3	5.20	100 80	-	1	40	FX CP Greenland, USA, Brazil CO	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWL 2	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	5837.5	31.39	A1,A2	20	100	-	1	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, U.S.A.	Gen. Dir. of P.& T.
Skamlebaek	OWL 3	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	5703	32.60	A1,A2 A3	0.5; 5;20	100	-	1	17	FX CP Greenland, Iceland	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWS	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	6605	44.68	A1,A2 A3	5;20	100	-	1	40	FX CP Greenland,U.S.A.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWS 2	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	6787.5	44.30	A1,A2 A3	5; 20	100 60	-	1	40	FX CP Greenland,U.S.A.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWX	11 25 25 M 55 50 20 N	7392.5	40.58	A1,A2	20	100	-	1	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, U.S.A.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OWX 2	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	7527.5	39.85	A1,A2	20	100	-	1	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, U.S.A.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXU	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	8595	34.90	A1,A2 A3	5;20	100	D36	1	40	FX CP Greenland, Iceland,USA, Brazil CO.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXU 2	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	8835	33.96	A1,A2 A3	20	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXU 3	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	8937.5	33.57	A1,A2	20	100	-	1	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXU 4	11 25 26 M 55 50 20 N	9360	32.05	A2	1	80	-	0.8	83	FX CP D, Swiss.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.

CONFIDENTIAL

Skamlebaek	OXL	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	8937.5	33.57	A1,A2	20	100	-	1	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OZO	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	9360	32.05	A2	1	80	-	0.8	33	FX CP D. Swiss.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXM	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	9840	30.49	A1	1	-	-	-	17	FX CP Greenland	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXY	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	10597.5	28.31	A1 A2 A3	20	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXZ	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	10605	28.29	A1 A2 A3	20	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OZT	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	10640	28.20	A1 A2 A3	5;20	100 80	D 293° D 305°	1	40	FX CP Greenland, Iceland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OZT 2	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	9840	30.49	A1	1	-	-	-	17	FX CP Greenland	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OZT 3	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	105975	28.31	A1 A2 A3	20	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OZT 4	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	10605	28.29	A1 A2 A3	20	100	-	3	40	FX CP Europe, Greenland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXT 2	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	12005	24.82	A1 A2 A3	5;20	100	D	1	40	FX CP Greenland, Iceland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXT 3	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	12245	24.50	A1 A2 A3	5;20	100	D	1	40	FX CP Greenland, Iceland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXT 4	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	12275	24.44	A1 A2 A3	4;20	100 80	D	1	40	FX CP Greenland, Iceland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXT	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	122975	24.40	A1 A2 A3	0.25 5;20	100 80	D 293° D 293° D 305°	1	17	FX CP Greenland, Iceland, USA	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXR	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	12910	23.24	A1 A2 A3	5;20	100 80	D 293°	1	40	FX CP Greenland, Iceland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXR 2	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	134425	22.32	A1 A2 A3	5a20	100	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXR 3	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	13985	21.45	A1 A2 A3	5a20	100 80	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXR 2	11 25 26 E 55 50 20 N	14475	20.73	A1 A2 A3	5a20	100 80	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.

Skamlebaek	OZM	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	14705	20.40	A1 A2 A3	5;20	100 60	D 293° D 305°	1	40	FX CP Greenland, Iceland, USA.	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OZM 3	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	14795	20.28	A1 A2 A3	5a20	100 60	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OZM 4	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	14835	20.22	A1 A2 A3	5a20	100 60	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	-	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	15965	18.79	A1 A2 A3	5a20	100 60	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXV	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	17190	17.45	A1 A2 A3	5;20	100 60	D 293° D 305°	1	40	FX CP Greenland, USA	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXZ	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	17935	16.73	A1 A2 A3	5a20	100 60	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXZ 2	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	18615	16.12	A1 A2 A3	5a20	100 60	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skamlebaek	OXZ 3	11 25 26 E	55 50 20 N	19595	15.31	A1 A2 A3	5a20	100 60	D	1	40	FX	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Skuø (Skuvoy)	-	06 47 45 W	61 46 15 N	2460	122.0	A3	0.002	50	-	3	-	FX interior	Public Telephone System of the Faroe Isls.
Store Dimon	-	06 44 50 W	61 41 10 N	2460	122.0	A3	0.002	-	-	-	-	FX interior	Public Telephone System of the Faroe Isls.
Thorshavn (Torshavn)	OZK	06 46 00 W	62 00 52 N	1615	185.0	A1 A2 A3	0.04	50	-	3.5		FX CP interior	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Thorshavn (Torshavn)	-	06 46 00 W	62 00	2460	122.0	A3	0.05	65	-	6	-	FX interior	Public Telephone System of the Faroe Isls.
Thorshavn (Torshavn)	OXK	06 46 00 W	62 00 52 N	7710	38.91	A1	0.2	-	-	-	17	FX CP Denmark	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Tveraa (Tangisvaag; Trangisvagur; Tvøroyri	OXH	06 46 00 W	61 33 12 N	2000	150	A1 A2 A3	0.04	50	-	3.5	17	FX CP interior	Gen. Dir. of P. & T.
Viderejde (Vidareidi)	-	62 21 30 W	06 31 10 N	2460	122.0	A3	0.002	50	-	3	-	FX interior	Public Telephone System of the Faroe Isls.

The Morse International Code = approximately 0.8 x per minute.

Explanations or Abbreviations:

D 30° = Antenna directed in the direction of maximum radiation of 30° (expressed in degrees beginning with true north from 0 to 306, clockwise).

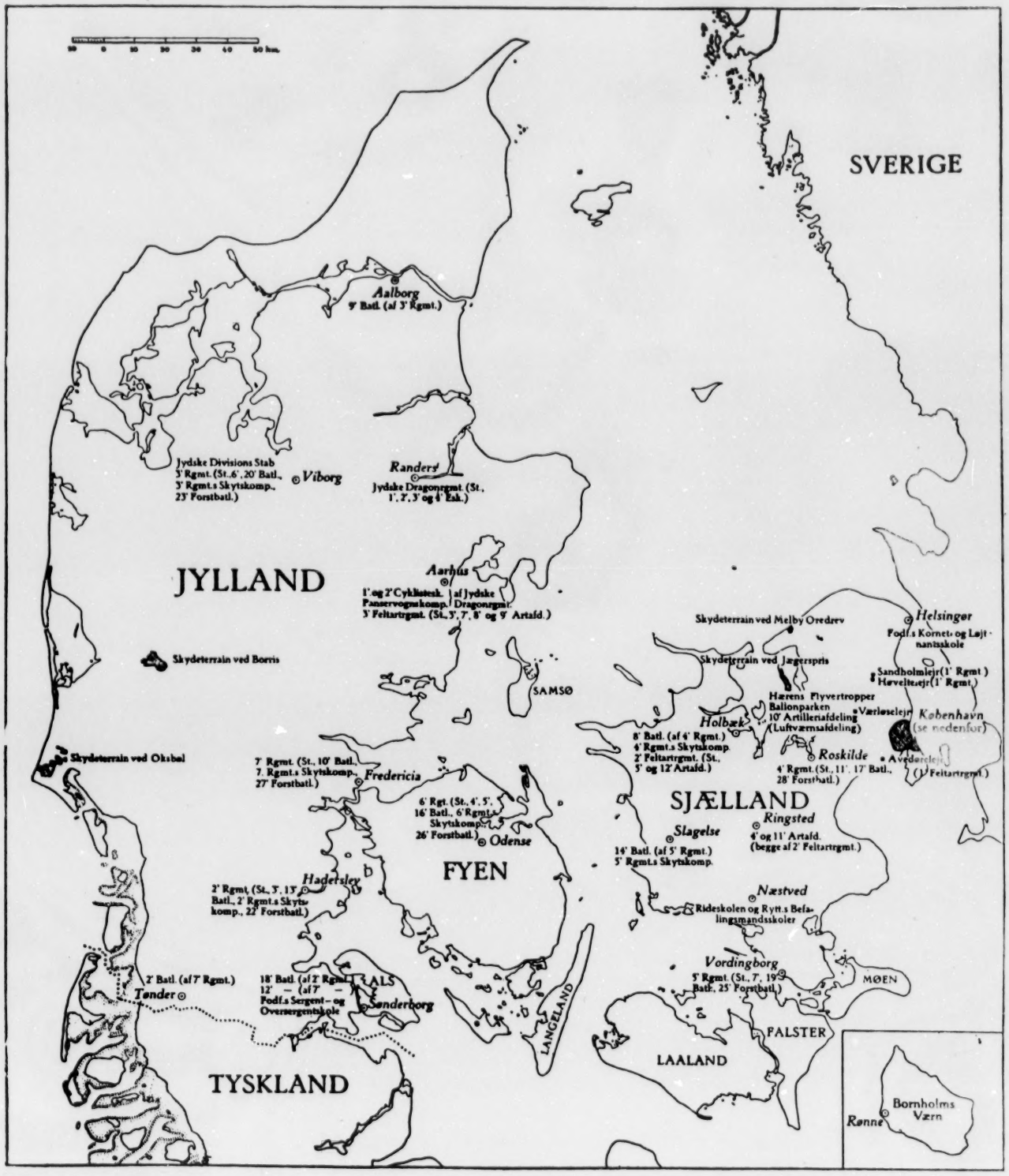
FX = Station performing a radio communication service between fixed points.

CO = Station open to exclusively official correspondence.

CP = Station open to public correspondence.

CR = Station open to restricted public correspondence.

OVERSIGT OVER HÆRENS GARNISONER M. V.



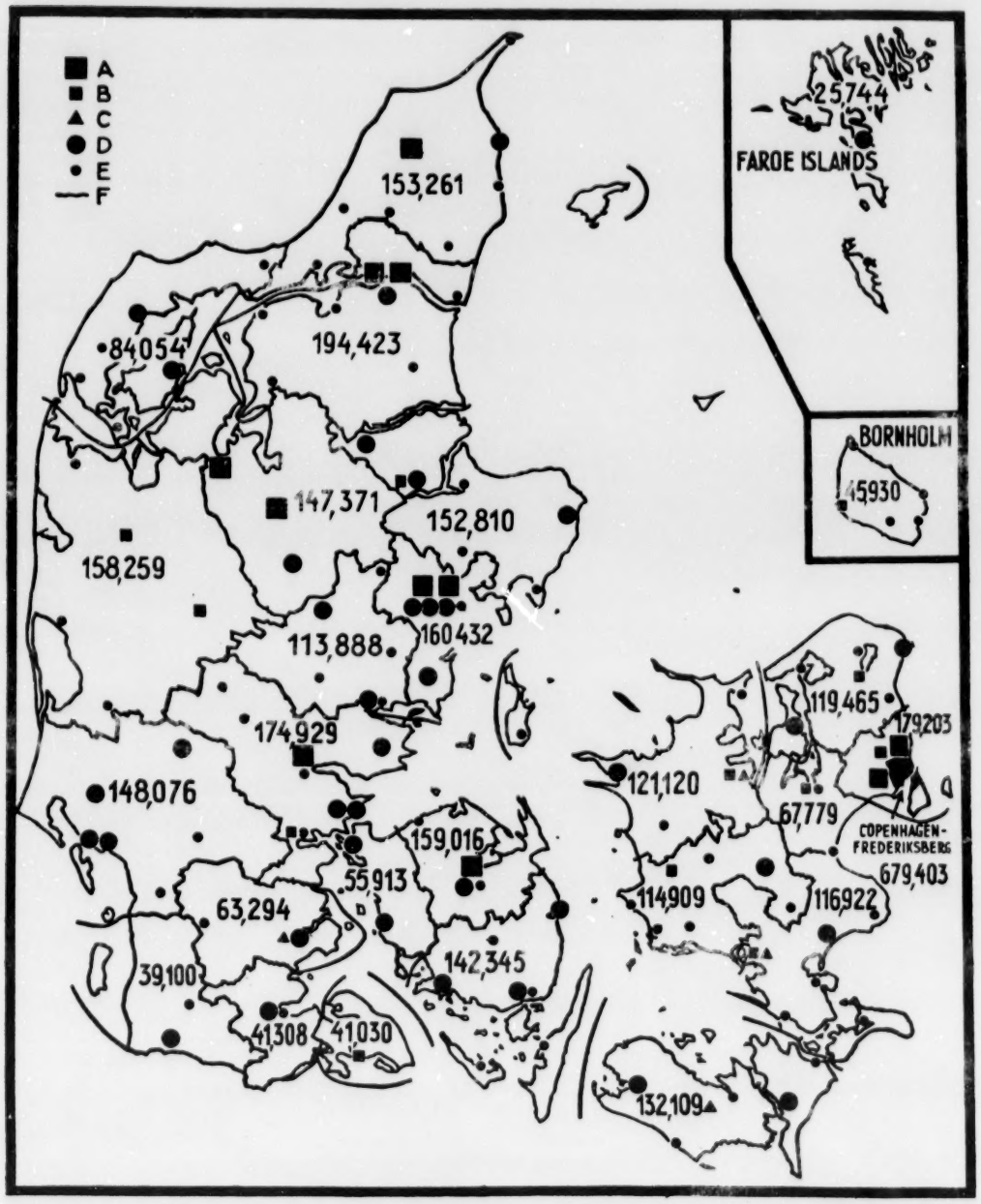
København: Generalkommandoen m. Generalstaben, Generalinspektører-

MAP SHOWING ARMY GARRISONS

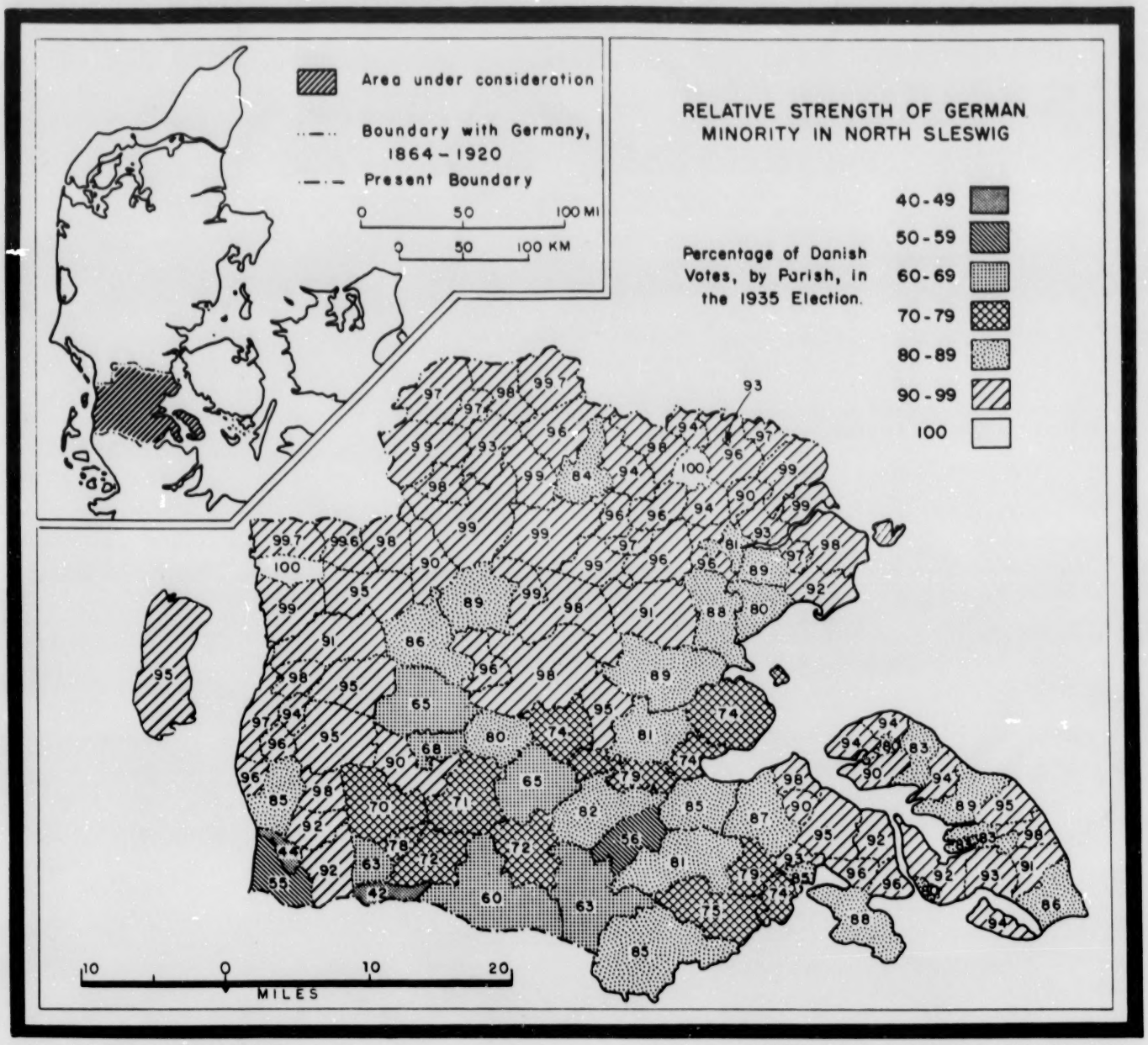
Hospitals in Denmark with Accommodation for Medical-Surgical Patients.

A Hospitals with separate medical and surgical departments, over 300 beds.
B Hospitals with separate medical and surgical departments, 100-300 beds.
C Hospitals for medical patients.
D Hospitals with mixed medical-surgical patients, 100-300 beds.
E Hospitals with mixed medical-surgical patients, less than 100 beds.
F County boundaries.

The figures indicate the population in counties according to the 1935 census.
In the capital (Copenhagen-Frederiksberg), there are sixteen hospitals, all with separate medical-surgical departments.

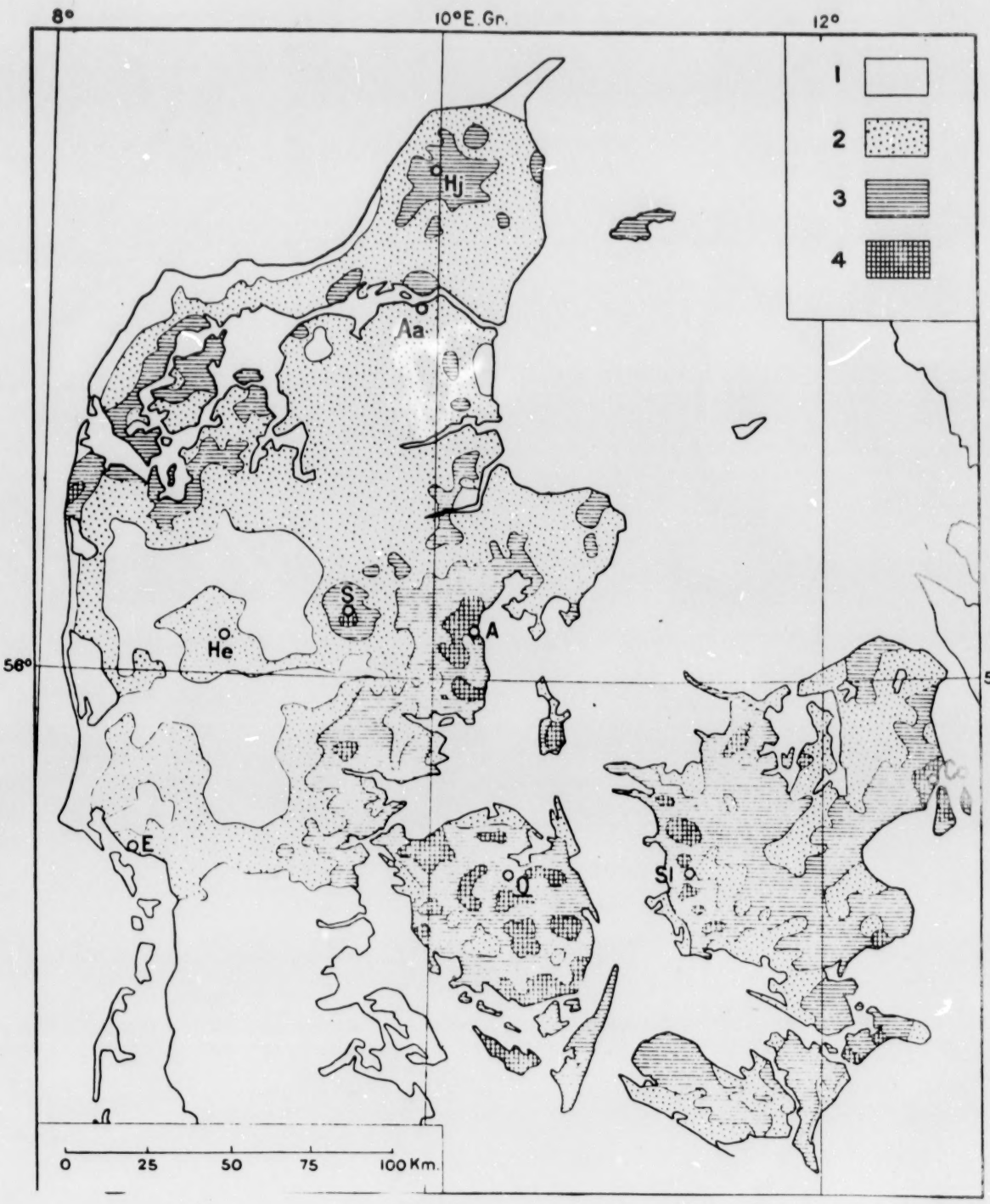


RESTRICTED

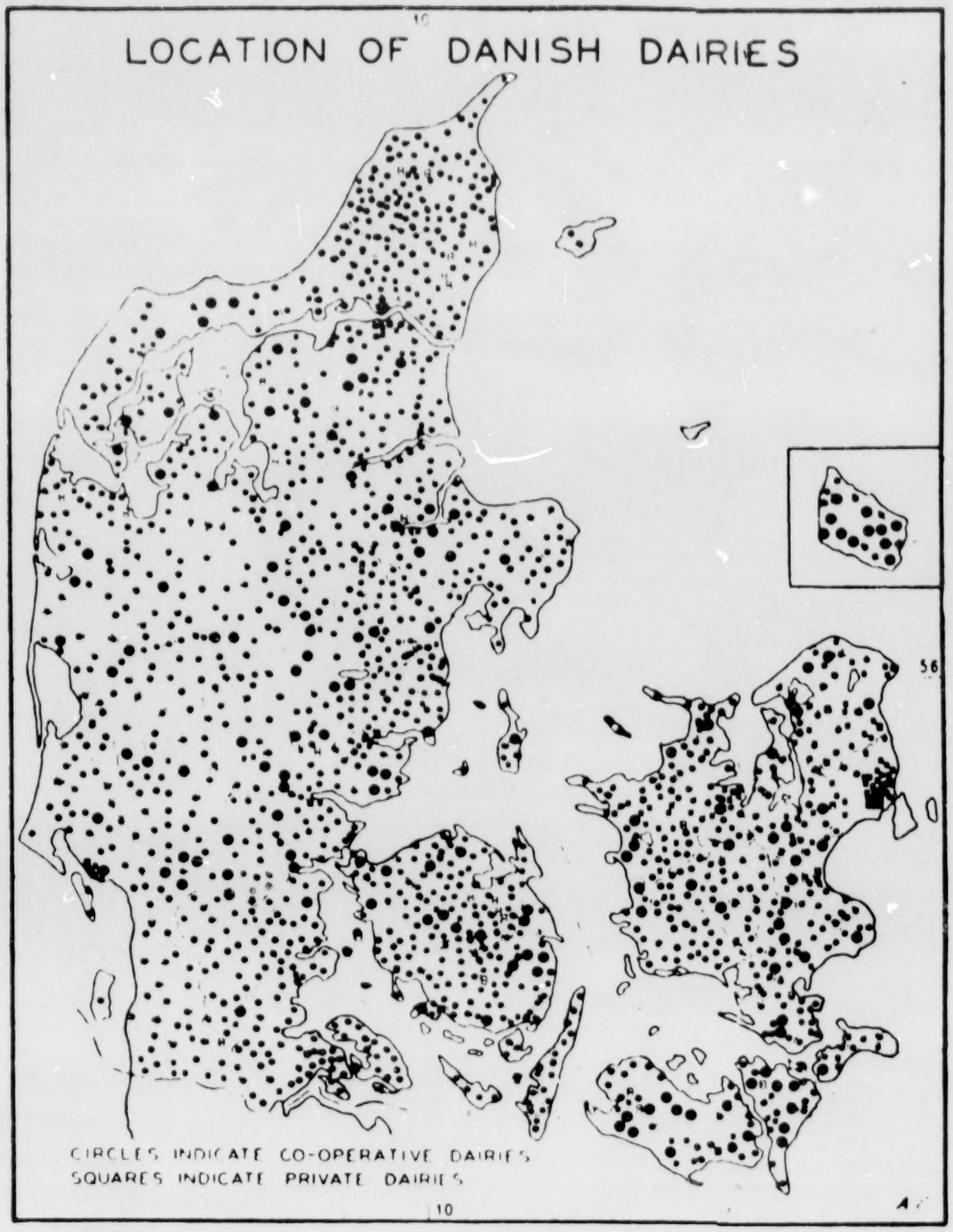


MAP NO. 386 MARCH 20, 1942

DRAWN IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, C.O.I

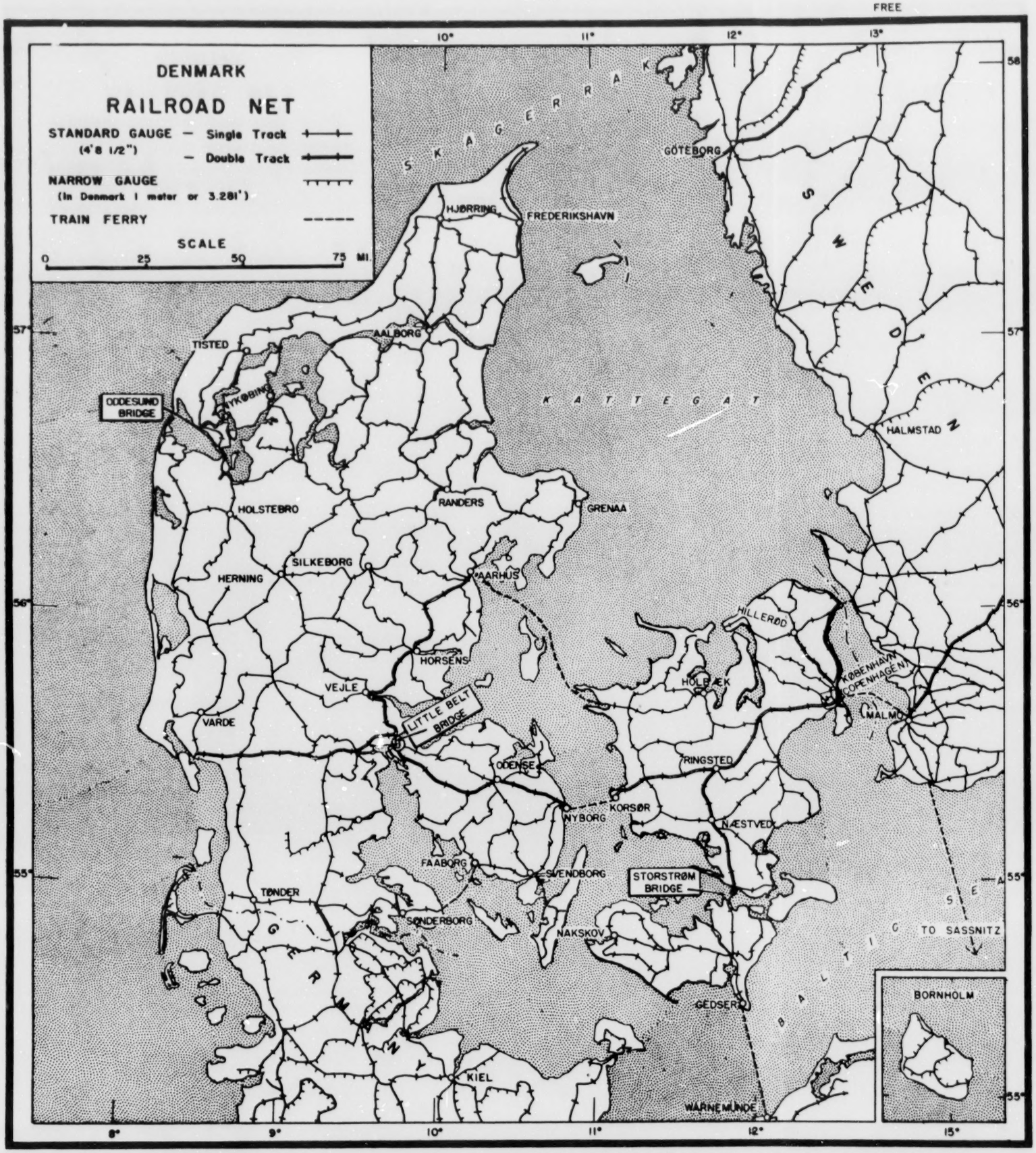


"Distribution of Agricultural Population - 1. From 0 to 38.8 per square mile. 2. From 38.8 to 77.6 per square mile. 3. From 77.6 to 103.6 per square mile. 4. From 103.6 to 129.5 per square mile. Abbreviations: Hj, Hjørring; S, Silkeborg; He, Herning; Aa, Aalborg; A, Aarhus; E, Esbjerg; O, Odense; Sl, Slagelse; Co, Copenhagen."



"Location of Danish dairies - The large black symbols represent dairies receiving over 4 million kilograms (8,818,490 lbs.) of milk annually. The large black and white symbols represent dairies receiving between 4 million and 2 million kilograms (8,818,490 to 4,409,240 lbs.) and the small symbols represent those receiving less than 2 million kilograms (4,409,240 lbs.)."

FREE

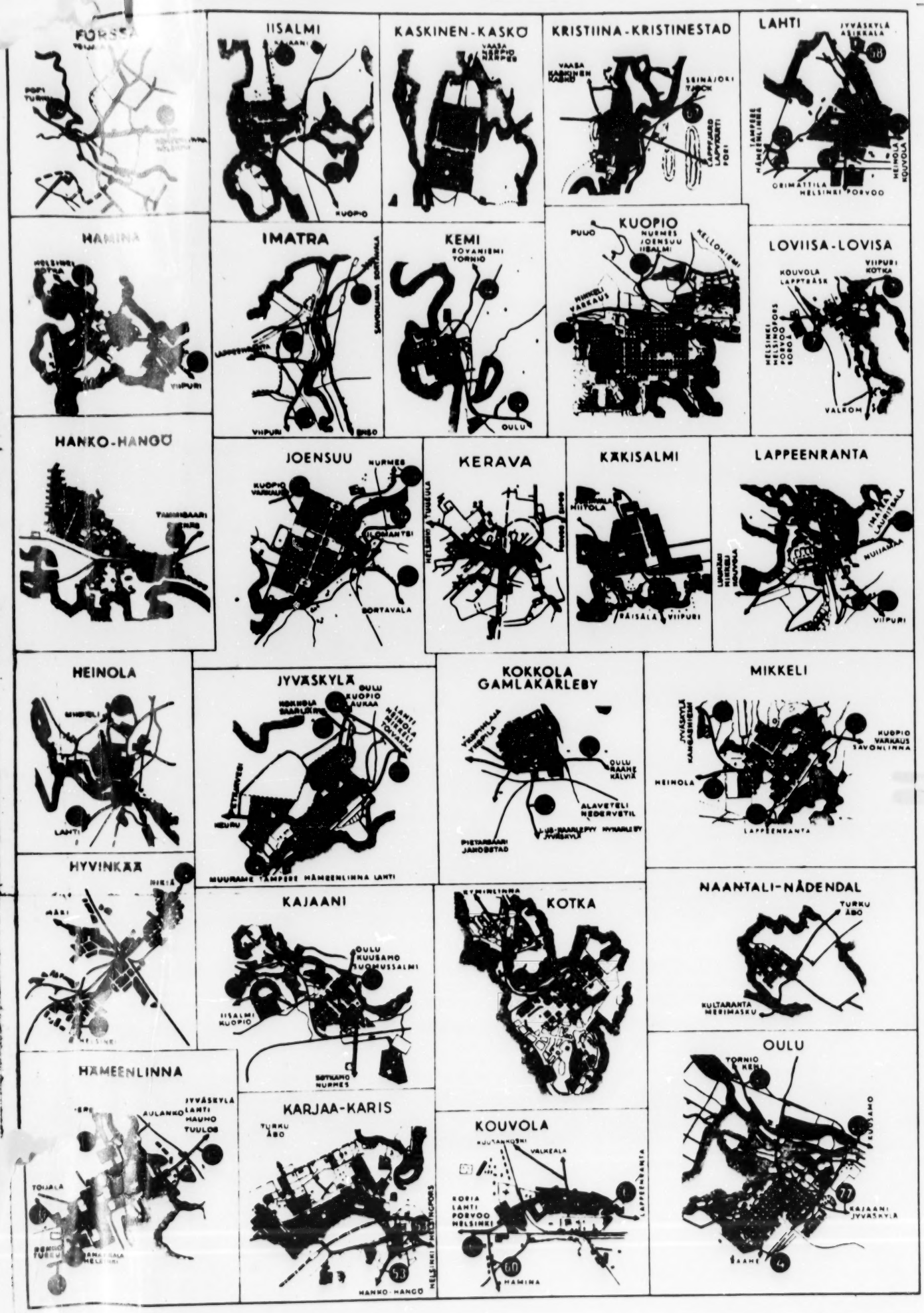


MAP NO. 384 MARCH 20, 1942 COMPILED AND DRAWN IN THE GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION ; C. O. I.

APPENDIX VI

CITIES AND VILLAGES

APPENDIX VI

CITIES AND VILLAGES

APPENDIX VI (cont)